

THE NAPANEE

Wilson U M 20 Jan

Vol. XLII] No. 8 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

A NEW BUSINESS YEAR.

Everybody who knows this store is struck with one thing, it is alive. Any store that makes its own way in the world must be alive. This store is cutting its own path. It thinks for itself. It employs the best men and women it can get.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

WHAT THIS STORE HAS in the past is only an ear what it will do in the future. plans in mind for fresher and things for its customers. day will be lost. We don't wait on promises. The big ment of the New Year has already.

NOW for EASTER COSTUMES.

Easter will be upon us early and OUR new Tailored Costume and Separate Skirts have arrived. You are invited to come in and inspect the styles and values. It is not only the value which shows in the superior cloths, linings and trimmings that we wish you to inspect but also the value that is embodied in a properly cut and skillfully made garment,—the value which wears and holds customers for us. It is impossible for a suit to retain its shape, swing, and dash unless these elements are worked in by skillful tailors. This is the ART of tailoring and constitutes VALUE of the greatest importance. All our costumes have it.

NOTE A FEW OF THEM.

Our \$7.00 Costume—Is made in Black, Grey and Navy Cheviot lined throughout, faced with velvet.

Our \$10.00 Costumes—Is made from Covert Broadcloth in Black, Navy and Grey. Jacket is lined, skirt is unlined, trimmed with a heavy applique of stitched broadcloth in self color.

Our \$14.00 Costumes—Are made in Brown, Blue, Black, Grey. Jackets are silk lined and entire costume is beautifully trimmed with stitched silk applique.

Our \$4.50 Separate Skirt—Is made from stylish cloth, handsomely trimmed with three rows of stitched strappings, Black and Navy only.

Our \$5.00 Pedestrian Skirt—Is made from heavy dark grey frieze corded and stitched heavily.

Our \$9.50 Dress Skirts—Are made from superior quality of Black Venetian handsomely trimmed with Taffeta Silk in new Applique designs.

Our \$2.50 Skirts—are made in Black and Navy only, from medium weight cheviot lined throughout.

Women's and Children's Coats Half Price.

Still a few of our Winter coats here yet, but we expect to see the last of them this week. Sizes now in stock are 30 to 40 for Women and 6 years to 16 for Girls. We have two \$4.00, one at \$4.50, two at \$7.25, one \$9.00 coat black, one \$17.50 coat black and one \$20.00 coat light fawn.

Towel Sale, Saturday, February 15th.

Jot it down in your diary that we will have you on that day commencing at nine o'clock in the morning, an all linen fine quality huck a back towel, hemstitched ends (size 18 x 36 in) for 19 cents a pair. They are worth 35 cents a pair. Limit 3 pairs to a customer.

Dress Goods Short Ends.

We have gathered as many short lengths of dress goods (long enough for skirts) together as possible and have marked them away down—making the average price one half. There are short pieces of nearly every kind that we have had; fancy and plain, staple and novel. The staple stuffs are a little more, the novelties a little less than half price.

Women's and Children's Underwear.

This is a department that needs close watching in order to keep up the different sizes. Although late in season we can supply all sizes in Women's and Children's vests and drawers, medium and heavy weight.

Three Coon Coats for Sale Saturday.

We have only three fur coats left and will place them on sale Saturday, FEBRUARY 8th, as follows:

ONE ONLY AUSTRALIAN COON—(Length 30 inches, bust 40 inches) sleeves lined with Mohair slip lining and body lined with closely quilted farmer satin. Sale price \$15.00.

ONE ONLY CANADIAN RACCOON—(Length 30 inches, bust 36 inches) silk lined. Sale price \$32.50.

ONLY ONE AUSTRALIAN COON—Length 27 inches, bust 36 inches. Sale price \$19.00.

Wrappettes on Sale

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15

CLOSES OUR MEN'S BOYS' WINTER SUITS CLEARANCE.

A great many have taken advantage of our exceptional offer and have purchased Suits we have a few of the heavy winter ones follows:

1 Man's Suit size 36 regular price sale price \$5.00.

2 Men's Suits sizes 36 and 37, regular price \$9.00, sale price \$5.00.

9 Men's Frieze Suits, black and brown, 2 size 36, 2 size 38, 2 size 40, 3 size 44, and 46, regular price \$7.50, sale price \$5.00.

We have about 100 Men's Suits a Boy's Suits besides these and WE WILL CONTINUE OUR SPECIAL 20 PER CENT COUNT SALE OF THESE UP TILL SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 15th.

This means any \$10.00 Suit for \$8.00, \$7.50 Suit for \$6.00 or any \$5.00 Suit for \$4.00.

ULSTERS AND OVERCOATS MUST be sold. Prices are less than cost of making cases.—Come and see.

Men's Clothing to Order.

This is the time of year when tailors are busy and when pieces of cloth are down to Suits or Overcoats. So prices are much less than usual.

Men's and Boys' Caps 25c.

Your choice of any cloth cap in the store for one week for 25 cents. This means a whether it be a 35c, 40c, 50c, or 75c, one of them are 50c. ones, but broken lots, few sizes left and we wish to clear up the store.

Our Special White

trimmed with Taffeta Silk in new Applique designs.

Our \$2.50 Skirts—are made in Black and Navy only, from medium weight cheviot lined throughout.

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All you need pay us is one half the marked price.

Mail Orders.

Our Mail Order Department is a special feature of our business. Out-of-town customers will find it to their advantage to write us for anything they want. Send us a postal card for samples of anything you require in our line. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

THE PROGRESSIVE
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

The Always Busy St

Great ANNUAL DISCOUNT Sale!

Before Stock-Taking.

SPECIAL VALUES
—IN— China, Crockery & Glassware

All the month many lines will be sold at less than half price as the stock is too large and must be reduced by one half in this sale. I include all lines of Groceries, etc. 300 Brooms, 3 string, will be offered at 15c, good value at 20c

WM. COXALL.



Wartman Bros.,
DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal Coll. & Toronto University
Office over Duxee's.

Visits Tanworth, a Wheeler's hotel, first
Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday.
All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
—12 YEARS IN NAPANEE—
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville,
late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon,
Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital,
and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic
Hospital, Morefield's Eye Hospital and Chief
Clinical Assistant of the Throat and ear department
of the West End Hospital for diseases of the
Nervous system, London. Eng., will be at
Paisley House, the third Monday in every
month for consultation on diseases of the Eye,
Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

Wood For Sale!

Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by The Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company to the Parliament of the Province of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to extend the times for the commencement and completion of the said Company's Railway for three years beyond the respective periods fixed therefor by the Act passed in the 63rd year of Her late Majesty's reign, chaptered 120.

N. W. ROWELL,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 1st day of December, A.D. 1901.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE Farm Land by Public Auction.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, A.D. 1902, at the office of Herrington & Warner, Barristers, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands:—All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, containing fifty acres of land be the same more or less, being the South East part of Lot Number Nineteen, in the said concession, owned and occupied by the late William McGrath, also eight acres more or less of the South West part of said lot, being composed of that part donated by the late H. T. Forward to Philip McGrath, on the first day of January, A.D. 1876.

For further particulars apply to
HERRINGTON & WARNER,
Vendor's Solicitors.
Dated at Napanee, Jan. 26th, 1902.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

We have only three fur coats left and will place them on sale Saturday, FEBRUARY 8th, as follows:

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ONLY ONE AUSTRALIAN COON—Length 27 inches, bust 36 inches. Sale price \$19.00.

Wrapperettes on Sale Saturday, Feb. 8th.

Owing to snow blockade a great many were prevented from taking advantage of our Wrapperette bargain last Tuesday. We have decided to place the balance of lot on sale Saturday morning, Feb. 8th, at nine o'clock. Limit 16 yards to a customer.

The Wrapperette is 37 and 38 inches wide worth 18 cents and our price for this sale will be 8½ cents yard.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
Feb. 3, 1902.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Rutlan, presiding.
Councillors present—Lapum Carson and Madole.

The minutes of the special session, held on Monday evening last, were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from Mr. D. G. Vaudewater asking to be appointed assessor for the town of Napanee, and stating that he would undertake to do the work and do it correctly for the sum of \$100. Laid on the table.

A communication was read from A. Haig, M. A., M.D., medical superintendent of the Kingston General Hospital, acknowledging receipt of cheque for \$50 donated by this council and tendering sincere thanks. Filed.

The chairman of the Street committee asked to have an account of 75 cents paid, for snow shovelling, previous to appointment of engineer.—Granted. He informed the council that he had presented to the engineer a list of walks shovelled that were chargeable against the property, but the engineer had refused to accept them.

On motion the said engineer was instructed to accept Mr. Lapum's list, and also to keep an account of all walks shovelled in order that they may be put in the tax bill.

The sum of \$25 was placed in the hands of the street engineer for snow shovelling purposes.

An account from the Bell Telephone Co. \$10, for exchange service, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for \$1003.35 for sundry payments.

Council adjourned until Monday evening, Feb. 10th, at 7.30 p.m.

Lent begins next Wednesday.

Mr. J. A. Fraser has purchased the home of the late Mrs. M. A. Pomeroy, John street, for \$650.

When Rheumatism doubles a man up physician and sufferer alike lose heart and often despair of a cure, but here's the exception. William Pegg, of Norwood, Ont., says: "I was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I got three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure and they cured me. It's the quickest acting medicine I ever saw." Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro. —18

Men's and Boys' Caps 25c.

Your choice of any cloth cap in the lot for one week for 25 cents. This means a whether it be a 35c, 40c, 50c, or 75c, one of them are 50c. ones, but broken lots, few sizes left and we wish to clear up the lot.

Our Special White laundried Shirts for

This is the strongest and most durable in the market at the price. It is reinforced and back, has continuous facings and is stitched throughout. We have been using this Shirt for some time as the facturers complained they were losing money on it, but we have brought pressure to them and have by buying a large quantity of them to make them for us.

ODESSA.

Beg pardon.
The quadrille party given in the shire's hall on the evening of the 3rd was a grand success.

The storm of Sunday and Monday was the worst of its kind that has visited part of the country in years.

There was no mail through from Napanee this week until Thursday. It caused considerable dissatisfaction much that the people of Wilton want to come to Odessa and get the mail on Wednesday evening.

One of our neighboring young men came to see his mother on Sunday last. He had crossed the fields on Tuesday leaving his horse and rig behind. Excuse to make another call.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. May Fraser, which has been sick time, succumbed to its disease buried on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. J. Williams returned home Monday last after visiting friends in Napanee for a couple of weeks.

J. Parrott, of Watertown, N. Y. is visiting his mother Mrs. A. Parrott.

Heart Relief in Half an Hour in New York State, writing of the Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, feel like one brought back from the dead. So great was my suffering from trouble and so almost miraculous recovery through the agency of this treatment. I owe my life to it. A. W. Grange & Bro.—19

"By Jabers!"

An expression which English frequently put into the mouths of Irish peasants is "By jabers." I lived the greater part of my life in Ireland, both in the north and south, and have never heard it. "Bedad!" "gor!" are quite common, but "jabers!" It would be advisable for Irish writers to leave the Irish to their own language, for they are sure to be grieved when they try to represent the Irish generally produce an impossible built after the conventional standard.

Easy.

"I wonder why the baby is so much," said the young mother. "That's easy," answered the nurse. "Why is it?" demanded the mother. "Because it is a baby," replied the nurse.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1902.

WHAT THIS STORE HAS DONE in the past is only an earnest of what it will do in the future. It has plans in mind for fresher and better things for its customers. Not a penny will be lost. We don't ask you to wait on promises. The big movement of the New Year has begun ready.

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' WINTER SUIT
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HOCKEY

Notes From the - - -
Quinte District League.

Ramblers 5, Deseronto 2.

At Kingston on Friday evening last the Ramblers defeated Deseronto by a score of 5 2.

Napanee 9, Ramblers 3.

The local team, accompanied by Manager W. T. Waller and a number of supporters, went to Kingston on Wednesday to do battle with the Ramblers for the cup. This was supposed to be the hardest game of the season to win and the supposition was about correct. Play was very rough at times, and the local team received some hard knocks. Coxworthy, of Kingston, who is noted for rough playing, covered himself with glory by knocking Lake and Embury out, each for a few moments. Why the members of the Ramblers hockey team should resort to such low tactics is an almost unanswerable question. While on their recent trip to Napanee they were used like gentlemen, both on and off the ice. Nevertheless the boys went down to Kingston with the determination to play hockey as it should be played by gentlemen, and play they did as the score, 9-3 in favor of Napanee, shows. Mr. Rogers, of the Frontenac, refereed the game. If he had been an official who was answerable to the O. H. A. the game would have been different. The locals all played well and deserve credit for defeating the Ramblers on their ice by such a large score. The following is the personnel of the teams:—

NAPANEE	GOAL	RAMBLERS.
Crouch	Devlin	
	Point.	
Coates	Bearne	
	Cover Point.	
Wagar	Coxworthy	
	Forwards.	
Williams	Sills	
Lake	Hackett	
Embury	Kidd	
Templeton	Moncreith	

Picton vs. Napanee.

Undoubtedly one of the fastest games witnessed in Napanee for some time will take place at the rink this (Friday) evening. These two teams are leading in the league, neither one having lost a game, and a victory to-night means a good deal to either team. The attendance at the Deseronto and Campbellford games was very slim, the boys having a deficit to wipe out. All lovers of hockey should witness the game this evening, pack the rink full and cheer the boys on to victory.

STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	To Play	Points
Picton	4	0	4	8
Napanee	3	0	5	6
Ramblers	2	2	4	4
Bicycle Club	0	3	5	0
Deseronto	0	4	4	0

The employees of The Robinson Co. have challenged the employees of Madole & Wilson to play a friendly game of hockey,

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,

Call and see our stock. Also dealers in Coal, Salt, Land Plaster
Portland Cement, Mill Wood, Cordwood, etc.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.
We DO NOT measure the tongue on our matched lumber or siding.

We Have the Finest Line

of Evaporated Peaches, Prunes, Apricots and Dry Berries. Also preserved in glass: Peaches, Raspberries and Strawberries. Breakfast Foods—Rolled Oats, Wheat, Germ Wheat, Wheat Marrow, Granola, Grape Nuts, Life Chips, Farinosa, Swiss Food, Malt Breakfast Food and Shredded Wheat Biscuit. We have Peach, Apricot, Strawberry, Raspberry, Plum and Currant Jam in 25c and 50c tins. This is the finest stock put up in the market. We have all lines of the best package Teas—Blue Ribbon, Salada, Ross and Tetley's, also the best and most carefully selected Tea in bulk. Our 25c Tea is the best in town for the money. Canned Meats for tea or light lunch, Corned Beef, English Brawn, Sliced Smoked Beef, Potted Ham, Chipped Dried Beef, Boned Chicken, Turkey and Pork Tenderloin. Meat Market in connection—all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats, also all game in season. Fancy Selected Oysters, always fresh, as we have them come tri-weekly.

J. F. SMITH.

PERSONALS.

Miss Maude Bruton after spending a month with relatives in Brockville, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. George Fyles and wife, of Buffalo, are guests of Mr. Jacob Lloyd, Centre St.

Alleda, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fralick, is seriously ill.

Mrs. James Fralick, South Napanee, spent several days visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Smith, Morven.

Miss Mamie Allison, of Adolphustown, left Monday to visit friends in Kingston.

Miss Hattie Dracup is visiting in Belleville.

Miss Markie Grieve and Miss Blanche Calder left on Saturday last to visit Mrs. Ed. Hoff, Campbellford.

Mr. Richard Bailey, guest of Mr. John Pollard, left on Tuesday for Belleville, en route to Indian Head, N. W. T.

Mr. O'Beirne, of the Stratford Beacon, gave the EXPRESS a call on Saturday.

Mr. A. E. Ham, who came from Winnipeg to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, the late Mrs. M. A. Pomeroy, left on Sunday for home.

Mr. C. B. Perry is slowly recovering from his recent sudden illness.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg will visit Napanee, Feb. 13th, and remain in town until the 15th. He may be consulted during this time at J. J. Perry's drug store.

Mrs. M. A. Kelly, of the Bell Telephone Company, was married on Monday to Mr. M. R. Neville, Manitoba. Mr. and Mrs. Neville will leave shortly for Geraldton, Man., their future home.

Miss Edith Scott is assisting in the Bell Telephone office for a few days.

Miss Alice Neilson left on Tuesday for Toronto, where she will spend a few days before returning to Aylmer, Ont.

Mr. Snelling, of Kingston, has been appointed agent of the Napanee branch of the Bell Telephone Co.

DR. WAUGH,
DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50ct

MODEL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Honor Roll For January.

WEST WARD.

Entrance (A)—R. Daly, W. Kenny, E. Sobey, N. Gault, F. Wilson, A. Barker, B. Whittington, I. Woodcock, L. Graham, H. Anderson, W. Chinneck, M. Knight, E. Vanaalstine, H. Herrington, C. McKim.

Entrance (B)—E. Bartlett, I. McKim, M. Shorey, S. Brown, M. Norris, P. Meeks, K. Vine, C. Milligan, H. Goode, D. Rose, C. McCarty, H. Fruyn.

Jr. IV—E. Coates, M. Simpson, B. Conway, L. Milligan, K. Wagar, E. Frizzell, L. Stovel, G. O'Beirne, L. Root, A. Simpson, L. Madden, M. Stovel, C. Manion, M. Miles, P. Vanaalstine, A. Miles, B. Wagar, C. Bowen.

Sr. III—M. Vrooman, A. Holmes, M. Paul, D. Sobey, W. Craig, F. Clapp, O. McMillan, J. Loucks, E. Dufee, H. Williams, H. Gleeson, A. Preston, M. Miller, A. Walker,

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ie Always Busy Store.

ODESSA.

ardon. quadrille party given in Derby hall on the evening of the 6th was a success. storm of Sunday and Monday was t of its kind that has visited this the country in years. e was no mail through from New- his week until Thursday which has considerable dissatisfaction inas- at the people of Wilton hired a come to Odessa and get their mail neaday evening. of our neighboring young men went is — on Sunday last. He return- ss the fields on Tuesday morning, his horse and rig behind. A good to make another call. infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Stan- ser, which has been sick for some uccumbed to its disease and was on Wednesday of this week. f. Williams returned home on Sat- after visiting friends in Prince d for a couple of weeks. rrotth, of Watertown, N. Y., is visit- mother Mrs. A. Parrott.

t Relief in Half an Hour.—A lady York State, writing of her cure by ew's Cure for the Heart, says: "I one brought back from the dead, it was my suffering from heart and so almost miraculous my re- through the agency of this powerful nt. I owe my life to it." Sold by Grange & Bro.—19

"By Jabbers!" expression which English writers ntly put into the mouths of their peasants is "By jabbers." I have he greater part of my life in Ire- both in the north and south, but I ever heard it. "Bedad!" and "Be- are quite common, but not "By ." It would be advisable for Eng- lishers to leave the Irish dialect se- alone, for they are sure to come to then they try to represent it. They ly produce an impossible jargon, after the conventional stage pat-

Easy. wonder why the baby cries so said the young mother. it's easy," answered the bachelor y is it?" demanded the mother. cause it is a baby," replied the un-

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STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost	To Play	Points
Pictou.....	4	0	4	8
Napanee.....	3	0	5	6
Ramblers.....	2	2	4	4
Bicycle Club..	0	3	5	0
Deseronto	0	4	4	0

The employees of The Robins Co have challenged the employees of Madole & Wilson to play a friendly game of hockey, arrangements to be made by a committee from each establishment.

Napanee 9, Campbellford 5.

A junior team from Campbellford played an exhibition game with the home team at the rink on Friday evening last. The extreme cold weather and other attractions prevented many from attending and in consequence the attendance was not up to the usual standard. The visiting team played good hockey considering their average age was about fifteen years and their weight about 132 pounds, and they would undoubtedly be a hard problem for any team of their weight and age to tackle. The home team were too heavy and fast for the visitors, but nevertheless the game was an interesting one for the spectators. The score at the end of the first half stood 5-0 against the visitors, but in the second half they scored five goals and the home team four, thus defeating the visitors by four goals. Mr. B. Briggs refereed the game to the satisfaction of all. The teams lined up as follows:—

NAPANEE.		CAMPBELLFORD.	
Goal.		Goal.	
F. Crouch		E. Shaw	
Point.		Point.	
C. Bland		H. Towns	
Cover Point.		Cover Point.	
E. Lake		W. Tait	
Forwards.		Forwards.	
C. Templeton		T. Blute	
G. Walters		H. Lowry	
B. Williams		O. Shea	
A. Dafee		P. Shannon	

CURLING.

Second Series

of inter-rink matches, for a medal donated by Mr. W. C. Smith. The following are the results to date:—			
Alexander, sk... 8	Herrington, sk... 17		
Herrington, sk... 7	Robinson, sk... 17		
Boyes, sk... 12	Smith, sk... 13		
Bellhouse, sk... 10	Ham, sk... 11		
Alexander, sk... 10	Robinson, sk... 14		

STANDING FOR THE TROPHY.

	Won.	Lost.
Ham.....	2	0
Robinson.....	3	1
Herrington.....	1	1
Boyes.....	1	1
Bellhouse.....	1	1
Smith.....	1	3
Alexander.....	0	2

A friendly game was played on the local rink on Friday evening between Campbellford and Napanee, the latter winning by a score of 14-10.

The following game was played at Kingston on Wednesday evening:

NAPANEE.		KINGSTON.	
A. E. Douglas,		Dr. H. Henderson,	
Dr. Sills,		T. McK. Robertson,	
J. A. Cathro,		T. Slater,	
C. I. Maybee, sk. 14		R. Henderson, sk. 15	

Eyes and Nose Run Water. — C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had Catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. It relieves in ten minutes." 50 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—17

Prof. J. H. DeSilber will visit Napanee, Feb. 13th, and remain in town until the 15th. He may be consulted during this time at J. J. Perry's drug store.

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Miss Edith Scott is assisting in the Bell Telephone office for a few days.

Miss Alice Neilson left on Tuesday for Toronto, where she will spend a few days before returning to Aylmer, Ont.

Mr. Snelling, of Kingston, has been appointed agent of the Napanee branch of the Bell Telephone Co.

Miss Beatrice Hunter left this week for Toronto to complete her millinery course. Her sister, Miss Susie, accompanied her to take a course in one of the colleges there.

Mrs. D. S. Warner intends moving to Stratford to reside with her daughter, Mrs. W. M. O'Brien. Mrs. Warner and Miss Gladys O'Brien left for Stratford on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. E. Eakins and Mrs. Lang, of Toronto, were in Napanee attending the funeral of Mr. D. S. Warner, and left for home Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, of Stratford, left for home last Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. Warner, of Toronto, left for home on Tuesday.

Miss Heck, of Brookville, visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Cowan, left for Chicago last Wednesday.

Dr. Fred Warner, of Toronto, attended the funeral of his father. He left for home Wednesday.

Mrs. Chalmers and daughter left Tuesday to spend the winter with Mrs. Chalmers' son in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Deibert Cassidy have moved to Tanworth.

Miss Mabel Snider, of Maple Avenue, near Odessa, is spending the week the guest of Mr. Uriah Wilson, M.P.

Miss Fowler, of Amherst Island, spent last week the guest of Mr. Uriah Wilson, M.P.

Miss Dot Smith, Mr. A. E. Paul and a number of others take part in a concert at Gretha, on Wednesday next.

Mr. Fred Perry, of Chambers P. O., was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Lillian M. Hall has been engaged as organist in the Eastern Methodist church.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTON—BENNIE—At Nanaimo, B.C., on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1902, Mr. William A. Johnston, son of the late Peter Johnston, Camden, to Miss Isabel Bennie.

SHANE—MILSAP—At Camden East, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1902, Mr. Thomas Hinch Shane to Miss Sarah Victoria, fourth daughter of Stewart Milsap, both of the Township of Camden.

GRANGE—BICKNELL—At the residence of the bride, John street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 6, 1902, by the Rev. S. T. Bartlett, John Thomas Grange and Electa Bicknell.

DEATHS.

SHIBLEY—At the family residence, on Feb. 6th, 1902, Deborah Warner, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shibley. The funeral, which was private, was held on Thursday.

POMEROY—At the residence of David Youngs, Sillsville, on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1902, Mrs. M. A. Pomeroy, in her 65th year.

STORR—At Selby, on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1902, Mrs. Elijah Storr, aged 82 years.

JACKSON—At Enterprise, on Thursday, Jan. 23, 1902, Mrs. O. C. Jackson.

Cramps Are Like Burglars, they come unexpected, and when they are least welcome. Be armed with a one minute cure for cramps and keep Polson's Nerviline handy; it acts instantaneously. Nerviline's anodyne power is unique, for its composition expresses the highest medical progress of the age. Polson's Nerviline is a true comfort in the family for in all dangers of the stomach and bowels it is an absolute specific. Nerviline has five times greater medicinal value than any other remedy and is sold in large 25 cent bottles.

Entrance (A)—R. Daly, W. Kenny, E. Sobey, N. Gault, F. Wilson, A. Barker, B. Whittington, I. Woodcock, L. Graham, H. Anderson, W. Chinnock, M. Knight, E. Vanalstine, H. Herrington, C. McKim.

Entrance (B)—E. Bartlett, I. McKim, M. Shorey, S. Brown, M. Norris, P. Meeks, K. Vine, C. Milligan, H. Goode, D. Rose, C. McIntyre, H. Pruyn.

Jr. IV—E. Coates, M. Simpson, B. Conway, L. Milligan, K. Wagar, E. Frizzell, L. Stovel, G. O'Heirne, L. Root, A. Simpson, L. Madden, M. Stovel, C. Manion, M. Miles, P. Vanalstine, A. Miles, B. Wagar, C. Bowen.

Sr. III—M. Vrooman, A. Holmes, M. Paul, D. Sobey, W. Craig, F. Clapp, O. McMillan, J. Loucks, E. Dafee, H. Williams, H. Gleeson, A. Preston, M. Miller, A. Walker, M. Bell, L. Rockwell, W. Buchanan.

Jr. III—N. Gibson, J. Gibson, C. Moore, A. Kimmerly, A. Milligan, F. Bartlett, H. Gibbard, L. Herrington, S. Douglas, A. Storms, A. McKim, G. Moore.

Sr. II—M. Stark, V. Vanalstine, N. Sobey, J. Murphy, J. Websdale, Z. Parks, F. Mills, M. Bartlett, C. Wilson, C. Hearn, E. Amey, J. McConkey.

Jr. II—M. Gibson, G. Miller, F. Brown, S. Lindsay, H. Hardy, G. Anderson, L. Loucks, B. Bennett, J. Wilson.

Sr. Pt. II—H. Hearn, A. Brown, D. Emery, D. Gibson, R. Dinner, H. Wilson, F. Savage, N. Gordon, R. Gordon, C. Stevens, R. Moore, W. Robin, L. Scott, B. Conger.

Jr. Pt. II—A. Bellhouse, L. Hill, D. Vanalstine, E. Root, G. Masters, R. Wilson.

EAST WARD.

Jr. III—M. Dryden, L. Merrin, E. Birrell, W. Laird, W. Hunter.

Sr. II—W. Meagher, B. Loucks, L. Sheppard, V. McLaughlin, R. Crouch.

Jr. II—E. Morden, L. Graham, C. Cornwall, C. Clark, W. Trumpour, P. Laidley, N. Kelley, R. Root, G. Grange, G. Oliver.

Sr. Pt. II—A. Cowan, L. Vanvalkenburgh, G. Dickinson, M. Paul, M. McMillan, H. Vanalstine, P. Giroux, M. Hurst, E. Giroux, H. Crouch.

Pt. I—B. Simpson, E. Laidley, W. Meagher, G. Wilson, S. Conger, L. Fleming, K. Hunter, C. Cowan, A. Moore, M. Hurst.

A. S. Kimmerly is selling immense quantities of sugar. Another car to hand in a few days, bought before the advance. Fish of all kinds in stock. The people will have Keweenaw flour, because it is the best flour made. 7 pounds Sulphur, 25c. Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, 20c bottle. I pay \$3.50 each for No. 1 Mink and Red Fox.

Points of View.

Different people look at marriage according to their occupation in life. A sailor wants to be spliced, a carpenter joined, a coachman hitched, a vessel mated, a brakeman coupled up and a locksmith united in wedlock.

While philosophy will not prevent a man from falling in love, it is a well known fact that love interferes with a lot of philosophy.

Life is the follower of death, and death is the predecessor of life. But who knows the arranger?

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE.

Strict attention to every detail of the Drug business, low prices, and giving our people just the thing they ask for; have all contributed to make our establishment the popular drug store of the town. Physicians prescriptions filled with accuracy and dispatch. We invite you to call and examine our large stock of Perfumes and new Toilet preparations.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

At this time when thousands are suffering from headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, impure blood, liver complaint and kidney troubles, we can strongly recommend Paine's Celery Compound. This wonderful medicine is the prescription of an eminent physician. Try one bottle; it will give you cheering results. Our stock of Paine's Celery Compound is always fresh.

DETLOF & WALLACE, Druggists Napanee, Ont.

THE NOTICES LITTLE THINGS.

There Is No Emergency of Life Where God Is Not Willing to Help.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, by William Bayly, of Toronto, as the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—II. Kings vi, 6, "The iron will swim."

A theological seminary in the valley of Palms, near the river Jordan, had become so popular in the time of Elisha, the prophet, that more accommodations were needed for the students. The classrooms and dormitories must be enlarged or an entirely new building constructed. What will they do? Will they send up to Jerusalem and solicit contributions for this undertaking? Will they send out agents to raise the money for a new theological seminary? Having raised the money, will they send for cedars of Lebanon and marble from the quarries where Ahab got the stones for the pillars and walls of his palace? No; the students propose to build it themselves. They were rugged boys, who had been brought up in the country and who had never been weakened by the luxuries of city life. All they ask is that Elisha, their professor and prophet, go along with them to the woods and boss the job. They start for the work, Elisha and his students. Plenty of lumber in those regions along the Jordan. The sycamore is a stout, strong tree and good for timber. Mr. Gladstone asked me if I had seen in Palestine any sycamore tree more beautiful than the one we stood under at Hawarden. I told him I had not.

The sycamores near the Jordan are now attacked by Elisha's students, for they must have lumber for the new theological seminary. I suppose some of the students made an awkward stroke, and they were extemporized axmen.

STAND FROM UNDER!

Crash goes one of the trees and another and another. But something now happens so wonderful that the occurrence will tax the credulity of the ages, so wonderful that many still think it never happened at all. One of the students, not able to own an ax, had borrowed one. You must remember that while the ax of olden time was much like our modern ax, it differed in the fact that instead of the helve or handle being thrust into a socket in the iron head the head of the ax was fastened on the handle by a leather thong, and so it might slip the helve. A student of the seminary was swinging his ax against one of those trees, and whether it was at the moment he made his first stroke and the chips flew or was after he had cut the tree from all sides so deep that it was ready to fall we are not told, but the ax head and the handle parted. Being near the riverside, the ax head dropped into the river and sank to the muddy bottom. Great was the student's dismay. If it had been his own ax, it would have been bad enough, but the ax did not belong to him. He had no means to buy another for the kind man who had loaned it to him, but God helps the helpless, and He generally helps through some good and sympathetic soul, and in this case it was Elisha, who was in the woods and on the river bank at the time. He did not see the ax head fly off, and so he asked the student where it dropped. He was shown the place where it went down into the river. Then Elisha broke off a branch of a tree and threw it into the water, and the ax head rose from

who are now doing the best work in church and state got muscle and power of endurance from the fact that in early life they were compelled to use ax or plow or flail or hammer, while many who were brought up in luxuries of life give out.

BEFORE THE BATTLE IS WON. They are keen and sharp of mind, but have no physical endurance. They have the ax head, but not the handle. The body is the handle of the soul.

Notice, also, how God is superior to every law that he has made, even the strongest law of nature, the law of gravitation. The stick that Elisha threw into the Jordan floated, but the ax head sank. By inexorable law, it must go down into the depths of the Jordan, yet without so much as a touch the hard, heavy metal sought the surface. There it is, the floating ax head. What a rebuke to those who reject miracles on the ground that they are contrary to nature, as though the law were stronger than the God who made the law! Again and again in Bible times was that law revoked! Witness the scene on the banks of the same Jordan, where, in after time, the ax head sank and rose. Elijah stood there, wearing cape of sheepskin, when there was a mighty stir in the air and a flashing equipage descended. Elijah stepped into it, and on wheels of fire, drawn by horses of fire, he rose. Fifty men for three days searched the mountains to see if the body of Elijah had not been dropped among the rocks and picked at by the birds of prey, but the search was in vain. The law of gravitation had been defeated.

DO NOT FEEL LONELY

because your nearest neighbor may be miles away, because the width of the continent may separate you from the place where your cradle was rocked and your father's grave was dug. Wakened though you may be by lion's roar or panther's scream, God will help you, whether at the time the forest around you raves in the midnight hurricane or you suffer from something quite insignificant, like the loss of an ax head. Take your Bible out under the trees, if the weather will permit, and after you have listened to the solo of a bird in the treetops or the long meter psalm of the thunder, read those words of the Bible, which must have been written out of doors: "The trees of the Lord are full of sap. The cedars of Lebanon which he hath planted, where the birds make their nests; as for the stork, the fir trees are her house. The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats and the rocks for the conies. Thou makest darkness, and it is night, wherein all the beasts of the forest do creep forth. The young lions roar after their prey and seek their meat from God. The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together and lay them down in their dens. Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labor until the evening. O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all. The earth is full of riches." How do you like that importance of keeping our chief implement for work.

My subject also reminds us of the importance for work.

IN GOOD ORDER

I think that young theological stu-

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
FEB. 9.

Text of the Lesson, Acts iv., 32 to v., 11. Golden Text, Eph. iv., 25.

82, 33. "With great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, and great grace was upon them all." In these days we can scarcely imagine several thousands of believers of one heart and one soul to serve the Lord, no one clinging to his own things, but each loving the other as himself and all having all things in common. If it was the power of His resurrection that did this, they must have known something that few know to-day.

34-37. Possessors of lands and houses sold their property and put the proceeds in the common fund that the need of each might be supplied and that no one might have any lack. There was no selfishness and no self-seeking. This seems all the more remarkable when we consider the strife for pre-eminence that was seen more than once among the twelve before Jesus died; yes, even at the passover on the night before His resurrection, but now they were all filled with the spirit, and hence this great difference. A Spirit filled people will manifest the life of Christ and not the life of self. Joscs, surnamed Barnabas, son of consolation, a Levite, and evidently a true one, is mentioned as one of those who having land sold it and laid the money at the apostles' feet. Levi signifies "joined," and he illustrated the truth, "He that is joined to the Lord is one Spirit" (I. Cor. vi, 17). Our Lord Jesus not only gave up all His riches and became poor to make us rich, but He actually gave Himself for us, taking the place of the guilty that we might be joined to Him (II. Cor. viii, 9; Gal. ii, 20).

v, 1, 2. "But Ananias and Sapphira" - The tares and the wheat will grow together until the harvest. Until Jesus comes again many a bird will lodge in the branches, but no bird ever becomes a branch. The commands, "Walk before Me, and be thou sincere," and "Thou shalt be sincere with the Lord thy God" (Gen. xlv, 4, margin; Deut. xviii, 13), are always binding and "Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully" (Jer. xlviii, 10), seems to be always a necessary warning. When Abram and Sara agreed to act a lie and Isaac and Rebekah did the same (Gen. xii, 11-13; xx, 2; xxvi, 7), which of us can say that the eyes as a flame of fire may not see some deceit in our inmost hearts? We are not our own, but bought with His precious blood.

3, 4. "Why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost? Thou hast lied unto God." See the oneness of the Father and the Spirit, for in lying to the Spirit they lied unto God. See also the oneness of the Spirit and the believer, for in lying to Peter and the others they lied unto the Spirit. Notice also that it was the work of the devil, the father of lies, in Ananias, the same adversary who in the garden of Eden lied to Eve and has ever since been practicing his ungodly wiles. Contrast Peter filled with the Spirit and Ananias filled with Satan and the high priest and others filled with indignation or envy (chapters iv, 8, 31; v, 3, 17). If filled with the Spirit, evil can find no place in us. The Spirit of Truth and the father of lies each desires us, but neither can fill us unless we welcome them.

5, 6. Dead and buried in a few hours: gone from the earth and from his possessions, but gone where? To the true child of God death is gain and far better than

PRELIMINARIES



WORKING FOR THE CORONAT
PANY'S TRAPPERS PI
IV)

He will not always keep silence that judgment must begin at house of God (Ps. ii, 3; I Pet. 17).

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable
Hints for the Busy Tiller
of the Soil.

HOW TO GET WINTER EGG

A lazy fowl is an unprofitable so by all means discourage laziness in them. Very often strenuous means must be employed to break them of the habit of setting and humped up. The often advised ming mash is to my mind the worst thing that a hen can fill herself on, for it at once puts her into condition that will take hours of valuable time to undo. What needs is a good waking up, and thing is better than a vigorous scratch of an hour or so among pile of leaves, or straw. Of course the grain should be placed there liberal quantities, for we cannot expect her to shell out the eggs on wind diet exclusively. Some add a noon meal, but I think two meals enough for them, writes Mr. F. Petts.

During the short winter months the evening meal should be given an hour early enough to allow it to finish and get onto the roost before dark, and you know dark comes early in winter. I find oat clover meal, fed warm at night, relished, and should be mixed

into the river and sank to the muddy bottom. Great was the student's dismay. If it had been his own ax, it would have been bad enough, but the ax did not belong to him. He had no means to buy another for the kind man who had loaned it to him, but God helps the helpless, and He generally helps through some good and sympathetic soul, and in this case it was Elisha, who was in the woods and on the river bank at the time. He did not see the ax head fly off, and so he asked the student where it dropped. He was shown the place where it went down into the river. Then Elisha broke off a branch of a tree and threw it into the water, and the ax head rose from the depths of the river and floated to the bank, so that the student had just to stoop down and take up the restored property. Now you see the meaning of my text.

THE IRON DID SWIM

Furthermore, in that scene of the text God sanctions borrowing and sets forth the importance of returning. I do not think there would have been any miracle performed if the young man had owned the ax that slipped the helve. The young man cried out in the hearing of the prophet, "Alas, master, for it was borrowed!" He had a right to borrow. There are times when we have not only a right to borrow, but it is a duty to borrow. There are times when we ought to lend, for Christ in His sermon on the mount declared, "From him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." It is right that one borrow the means of getting an education, as the young student of my text borrowed the ax. It is right to borrow means for the forwarding of commercial ends. Most of the vast fortunes that now overshadow the land were hatched out of a borrowed dollar.

We borrow time, we will borrow eternity, and that constant borrowing implies a return. For what we borrow from God we must pay back in hearty thanks and Christian service, in improvement of ourselves and helpfulness for others. For what we borrow in the shape of protection from good government we must pay back in patriotic devotion. For what we borrow from our parents in their good example and their hard work wrought for us in our journey from cradle to manhood or womanhood for all the ages to come we ought to be paying back. The halli-fa-ha of heaven will be returned for.

CRUCIFIXION AGONY

Furthermore, let us admire these young men of Elisha's theological seminary for the fact that they were earning their own way. The most of those to-day who are successful in the professions, medicating the sick or advocating the law or preaching the gospel, fought their own way on and up. Those are the kind of men who know what education is worth and know how to use it. Many of us remember that in college days the sons of affluent fathers, with plenty of money to spend and horses to drive and libraries crowded with books never read and wardrobes that kept them in perplexity as to which of many garments was appropriate for the weather that day, were worth to the world nothing then and have been worth to the world nothing since, while the young men in college who had to economize three months in order to get some book they needed and who could hardly raise money for their diploma, have since wrought mightily for God and the truth, turning the world upside down because it was wrong side up.

Those students in the valley of Palms by the Jordan had a physical strength and hardihood that would help them in their mental and spiritual achievements. We who are toiling for the world's betterment need brawn as well as brain, strong bodies as well as illumined minds and consecrated souls. Many of those

who are in the beasts of the forest do creep forth. The young lions roar after their prey and seek their meat from God. The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together and lay them down in their dens. Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labor until the evening. O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all. The earth is full of riches. How do you like that importance of keeping our chief implement for work.

My subject also reminds us of the importance for work.

IN GOOD ORDER

I think that young theological student on the banks of the Jordan was to blame for not examining the ax before he lifted it that day against a tree. He could in a moment have found out whether the helve and the head were firmly fastened. The simple fact was the ax was not in good order or the strongest stroke that sent the edge into the hard sycamore would not have left the implement headless. So God has given every one of us an ax with which to hew. Let us keep it in good order, having been sharpened by Bible study and strengthened by prayer. The reason we sometimes fail in our work is because we have a dull ax or we do not know how bright to swing it. The head is not aright on the handle. At the time we want the most skill for work and perfect equilibrium we lose our head. We expend in useless excitement the nervous energy that we ought to have employed in direct, straightforward work. Your ax may be a pen or a type or a yardstick or a scales or a tongue which in legislative hall or business circles or Sabbath class or pulpit is to speak for God and righteousness, but the ax will not be worth much until it has been sharpened on the grindstone of affliction. People who have had no trouble do not amount to much for usefulness, but God puts their ax on the hard circle of the grindstone, and betrayal gives it a turn, and pain gives it a turn, and poverty gives it a turn, and disappointment gives it a turn, and bereavement gives it a turn, and now it is sharp enough.

FOR SUCCESSFUL WORK

and how it cuts down evil and builds schools and churches and theological seminaries!

Alas, there are impossibles before thousands of people—called to do work that it is impossible for them to do, called to bear burdens that it is impossible for them to bear, called to endure suffering that it is impossible for them to endure. Read all the gospel promises, rally all your faith, and, while you will always be called to worship the God of hope, to-day, with all the concentrated energies of my soul, I implore you to bow down and worship God who can turn the impossibles into possibilities. It was no trivial purpose, but for grand and glorious uses. I have spoken to you to-day of the borrowed, and lost and restored ax head.

DECLINED THE PRIVILEGE

Jepson—"I notice you always speak well of me to my face, Jobson, and while I have no reason to believe that you do otherwise behind my back, I think it does not harm a man to be criticised by his friends—to be told his little faults. I know I'm not perfect, and I would be glad to have you remind me of the fact sometimes."

Jobson—"Tell you of your faults?"

Jepson—"Yes; criticize me, tell me what your honest private opinion of me is. That's what I want."

Jobson—"Jepson, you are six foot two and I am five feet four, and you want me to give you my honest private opinion of you? No, sir!"

was the work of the devil, the rather of lies, in Ananias, the same adversary who in the garden of Eden lied to Eve and has ever since been practicing his ungodly wiles. Contrast Peter filled with the Spirit and Ananias filled with Satan and the high priest and others filled with indignation or envy (chapters iv, 8, 31; v, 3, 17). If filled with the Spirit, evil can find no place in us. The Spirit of Truth and the father of lies each desires us, but neither can fill us unless we welcome them.

5, 6. Dead and buried in a few hours; gone from the earth and from his possessions, but gone where? To the true child of God death is gain and far better than sojourning here. But what of Ananias? His name means, "Jehovah is gracious." But did he know the saving grace of Jehovah? We know that there is such a thing as being saved as by fire, that Satan may destroy the flesh and yet the spirit be saved, that some of the members of the church were sickly and some dying because of sin and that we are told to judge nothing before the time until the Lord Come (1 Cor. iii, 15; v, 5; xi, 30; iv, 5), yet Rev. xxi, 8, gives us little hope for Ananias.

7, 8. "It was about the space of three hours after when his wife, not knowing what was done, came in." Three hours a widow, but not aware of it. How long they had journeyed together in these mortal bodies we do not know, but his journey has ended, and hers is about to, though she is all unconscious of it. Perhaps she had come seeking him, wondering why he delayed to return home. It is a sad story and should teach us to be sincere with God, who desires truth in the inward parts (Ps. ii, 6). If we did not know that Peter was filled with the Spirit, we might feel like questioning his way with her and might wish that he had sought to lead her to repentance, but perhaps her heart was fully set to do evil (Eccl. viii, 11).

9, 10. "How is it that you have agreed together to tempt the Spirit of the Lord?" So one with God are His people that when we touch them we touch Him, and as we deal with them we deal with Him (Zech. ii, 8; Acts ix, 4). There is unspeakable comfort and yet a solemn warning in this great truth. How awful is this scene before us! She is for the first time told of her husband's death and at the same time told that she must die, and in a moment she is gone. In the morning they are in health, but united in a lie to God that they may appear before men to be very religious, but before 'night they are found out (Num. xxvii, 23), and are dead and buried. Two liars in one grave. But their souls—if not saved as by fire, then Luke xvi, 23, first clause, tells their fate. It was the hand of God, and the Judge of all the earth doeth right (Gen. xviii, 25; Rev. xv, 3). See also Acts xii, 23; Jer. xxviii, 16, 17, and yet believe firmly that "God is Love" and "not willing that any should perish" (1 John iv, 8; II Pet. iii, 9).

11. "And great fear came upon all the church and upon as many as heard these things." It was a needed lesson for the times, and, although He does not always thus swiftly punish sinners, He always hates sin and tells us that he that telleth lies shall not tarry in His sight (Ps. ci, 7). We cannot but think of the swift judgment upon Aaron's sons at the beginning of God's dealings with Israel (Lev. x, 1, 2). If all liars in the church to-day and all ministers who use strange fire were thus summarily dealt with, there would be no end of funerals, and a truly great fear upon many. Although God seems to keep silence concerning the corruptions and abominations in His professed people, He assures us that

needs is a good waking up, and thing is better than a vigorous scratch of an hour or so among pile of leaves, or straw. Of the grain should be placed there liberal quantities, for we cannot expect her to shell out the eggs (wind diet exclusively. Some at a noon meal, but I think two n enough for them, writes Mr. F. Petts.

During the short winter mo the evening meal should be give an hour early enough to allow t to finish and get onto the roost fo dark, and you know dark c early in winter. I find cut clove clover meal, fed warm at night relished, and should be mixed and half with equal parts bran shorts. Over this pour boiling w and stir until well mixed. It then be fed in wooden troughs. vide at this hour slightly wa water, seeing that all water ve are emptied as soon as they finished, for nothing is more an ing than to be obliged to dig ice out of the water vessels.

ON A COLD MORNING.

Cut bone is an ideal thing for ing hens, and while it requires labor to produce it, still it is well spent. At from \$6 to \$10 can possess a good modern cutter and every poultry raiser keeps even two or three dozen will find such a machine nearly for at the end of the year in extra egg crop.

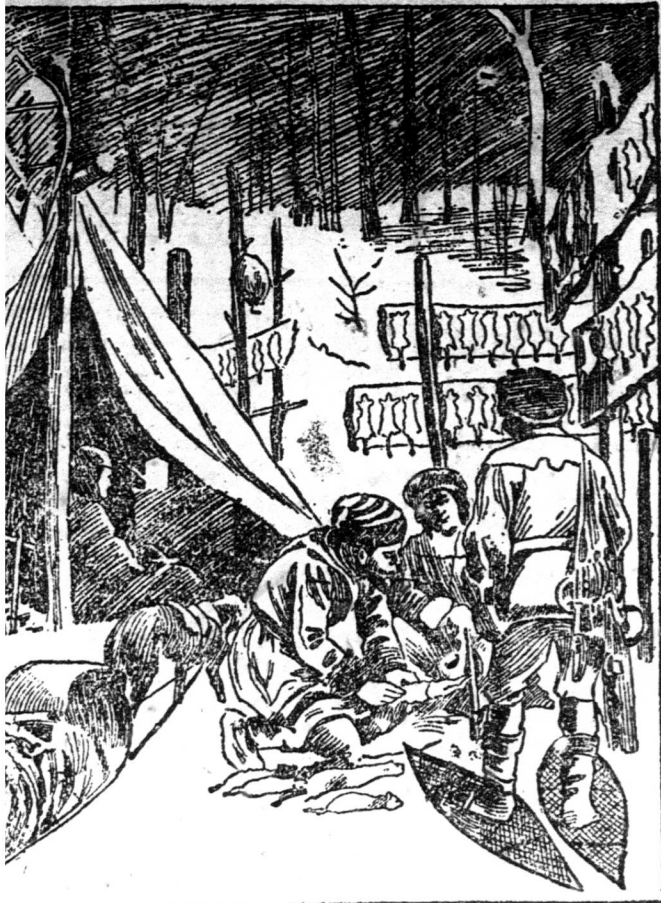
I do not consider it necessary discuss the breed to keep for w for it matters but little in regar the color. If you possess a floc chickens that are giving good turns, stick to them till the back on you, improving them year by selecting the best layers, most uniform colored ones, for all we are apt to favor a flock look as much alike as two peas, take more pride in them. The should be nice and roomy, and vide plenty of material that permit of considerable fixing. f hen is touchy on the nest ques She likes to build her own. A of gravel in easy reach is alway ceptable, and the hens will pay visit to it many times during a If your hens are laying nicely, the supply of eggs begins to incl you will soon be thinking of set them. Broody hens are scarce t times, so in order to make sur early chicks we must make othe rangements and procure an inc tor.

DAIRYING WITHOUT A SILO

The farmer with a small dairy find that he can obtain good re without a silo. Last spring we rye and clover once a day. At r all the cows would eat clean. Mr. P. H. Hartwell. The dry we er having set in before our corn large enough to feed, we fed a ration of bran, gluten and cob r. By this means we kept the cows up to their work, with but 1 shrinkage. When the corn was r we fed it freely until the rains greened up pastures. When these gan to fail, we fed the stalks fro late patch of sweet corn. By time the corn was gone we gathered some ten two-horse loa pumpkins which had grown in corn. We began by feeding abou peck of chopped pumpkins to cow twice a day. Later, when it necessary to give dry feed, we a to the pumpkins a half bushel of oats and hay, with two quarts cob meal and four quarts of grains. This mess was made wet fed morning and night.

When the pumpkins are gone have beets and turnips to follow that we can give succulent food spring. The cows have shrunk very little in milk, and as the made on this feed in November

PRELIMINARIES TO THE CORONATION.



KING FOR THE CORONATION IN CANADA: HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S TRAPPERS PREPARING ERMINE AND MINIVER PELTS.

will not always keep silence and judgment must begin at the throne of God (Ps. ii, 3; I Pet. iv,

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

HOW TO GET WINTER EGGS.

A lazy fowl is an unprofitable one, and all means discourage laziness in them. Very often strenuous work must be employed to break the habit of setting around the nest. The often advised morning wash is to my mind the worst that a hen can fill herself up with at once puts her into a condition that will take hours of her time to undo. What she needs is a good waking up, and nothing is better than a vigorous shower of an hour or so among a lot of leaves, or straw. Of course grain should be placed there in small quantities, for we cannot expect her to shell out the eggs on a diet exclusively. Some advise on meal, but I think two meals a day for them, writes Mr. F. H.

During the short winter months when feeding meal should be given at an early enough to allow them to finish and get onto the roost before dark, and you know dark comes in winter. I find cut clover, or alfalfa, fed twice at night, is

ed 4.20, I guess it is all right.

We planted our corn with a planter, going over the ground twice, which made the rows 20 inches apart. We used about 250 pounds of good fertilizer to the acre each time. From less than three acres we fed eight cows all they would eat and had several loads left over, which the cows will eat, butts and all. The pumpkins and turnips were grown with the corn, and so cost us nothing except the labor of sowing the seed. We don't think the crop of corn was damaged much, as we gathered close to 800 bushels of ears from an eight-acre field, which is a fair crop for this section.

When butter fat sells for 29 cents a pound, surely the farmer gets good pay for the time and labor expended on his cows. In feeding pumpkins, it is important to remove the seeds.

LITTER FOR BEDDING.

Such forms of vegetable production as weeds, vines, stalks, etc., if gathered and burned return but little value to the farm. If allowed to remain on the ground they hinder plowing. Weeds will grow, and they are productions of our lands and have removed from the soil a portion of its fertility. How to return this to the soil in the most convenient form and get other benefits from this refuse should be considered by every farmer.

Near large cities straw has become almost too expensive an article for bedding. Shavings and sawdust are not entirely satisfactory. Upon the farm we have that which can take the place of these for stable litter. By a little extra labor and care weeds and rubbish can be gathered and secured for bedding. Although

THE EMPIRE'S SECOND CITY

REASONS GLASGOW CLAIMS THE HONOR.

Its Municipal Enterprise and Variety and Extent of Its Manufactures.

Glasgow, on the River Clyde, the City of St. Mungo, has undoubtedly best claim to be second city of the British Empire, not only on account of having a larger population than any other city in the British Islands, but also by reason of its progressive municipal enterprises; the variety and amount of its manufactures; the energy and initiative of its merchant princes; the extent of its public parks and open spaces; and its art and educational position as a cathedral and University city, says a writer in London Tit-Bits.

Let us take up these claims seriatim. The first is on the score of population. The towns which have attempted to rival Glasgow are Liverpool and Manchester. Let the census returns of 1901 settle this point: Glasgow, 760,406; Liverpool, 684,947; Manchester, 543,969.

Claim No. 2.—Glasgow's Progressive Municipal Enterprise. This includes: waterworks, giving an unlimited supply for all purposes at a rate of 10 cents per £. Cost \$17,500,000; storage capacity, fully 13,000,000,000 gallons; the water is conveyed from Loch Katrine, tenowned in the "Lady of the Lake," by aqueducts and pipes a distance of thirty miles. Gasworks, with a capacity of 36,000,000 cubic feet per day at 56 cents per 1,000.

A fire brigade which costs over \$60,000 per annum; fruit, vegetable, cheese, old clothes, cattle, fish, dog and bird markets, out of which the city clears \$25,000 a year; a sewage scheme by which the filth of the city is to be conveyed more than thirty miles to the sea, and salmon once more be found in the Clyde at the harbor; more than 1,000 acres of BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC PARKS

and open spaces; a very efficient cleansing department, and three farms connected therewith; health department; an Improvement Trust, which has spent about \$12,500,000 in taking down slum property, improving streets, and in building better houses for the working classes.

The finest electric car service in the country; one-cent fares, beautiful cars without hideous advertisements, good wages and short hours for drivers and conductors, with uniform; science and art galleries, museums, public halls, free libraries, baths and wash houses, entertainments, family homes, labor bureaus, etc. Glasgow has also the honor of initiating the first municipal telephone department. It was opened last year, and the telephone committee have as many orders in hand as will keep them for years adding to the system.

Claim No. 3.—The variety and extent of its manufactures. Glasgow does not depend on any particular industry, like Liverpool or Manchester on shipping and cotton. Glasgow has extensive cotton mills, unrivalled shipbuilding yards, immense engineering shops, and a large amount of shipping. This last item affords a signal proof of the next claim, regarding the energy and initiative of its merchant princes. Within the memory of many citizens the Clyde was less than two feet deep at the harbor. An extensive system of dredging was started very many years ago, and now vessels of

THE LARGEST SIZE

can be accommodated at its wharves; \$80,000,000 was spent on improving the Clyde, and the Clyde Trust has now an income from shipping, etc., of over \$2,000,000 per annum. Glasgowians have a saying

BRAVE DEEDS BY DOCTORS

SOME M. D.'S WHO RICHLY DESERVE TO BE V. C.'S.

The Terrible Risks Doctors Run in Finding Antidotes for Deadly Diseases.

Typhus is, fortunately, a rarer disease nowadays that it used to be. It is caused by filth, hunger, and overcrowding, and in old days was better known as gaol-fever. It is frightfully infectious, and yet it is impossible to leave sufferers alone, for the only cure is good nursing and constant feeding.

Knowing all this perfectly well, Dr. William Smith, of Dungloe, county Donegal, Ireland, having heard that there was a case of virulent typhus over on the island of Aranmore, immediately set out for the place. He had the greatest difficulty in getting a boat, but eventually got hold of an old one, went over alone, and succeeded in bringing the patient across to the mainland. The man recovered, but the doctor sickened, and in a week was dead.

Doctors take chances of this kind as a matter of course. In the experiments which so many are now trying, with the object of finding antidotes for deadly diseases, the risks run are far more terrible.

A distinguished member of the Irish College of Surgeons, at present practising at Lowestoft, has lately offered himself as a subject of a still more terrible experiment. He wrote recently to Dr. Koch, the famous consumption specialist, offering to submit himself to inoculation with tubercle poison from

A TUBERCULOUS COW.

According to Dr. Koch's theory, such inoculation could have but one end—a lingering death from consumption. Dr. Koch refused to take the risk, as he did also that of inoculating Dr. Gerhault, who made a similar offer. The latter, however, has agreed to drink for twelve months nothing but milk from a tuberculous cow, and to live meantime upon the smallest possible quantity of food, so doing his best to solve the question whether consumption is caught from infected cattle.

A balloon ascent is a trying ordeal for a person who has never before ventured above firm ground. Yet three Parisian doctors not only braved such an ascent for the sake of science, but also the much greater one of rising to the extreme height at which life is possible, in order to experiment at that height upon the effect great altitudes have on the circulation.

For this purpose they took up several dogs and other animals, and also bled themselves. The difficulty of handling lancets in the intense cold of an elevation of 20,000 feet was immense, and the whole party were gasping for breath. Yet they wrote their memoranda as calmly as if they were in their own laboratories on firm ground.

Another Parisian notable for his pluck is Dr. Calmette, Pasteur's assistant in the great work of discovering a serum which shall be an efficient cure for snake-bite. For this purpose the doctor has frequently to handle newly-arrived, savage, and poisonous serpents.

A few months ago an immense cobra which he was handling slipped from his grasp, and struck him on the forefinger. Death in twenty minutes is the result of cobra bite. Calmette did not hesitate an instant.

HE SEIZED A LANCET,

ripped the injured finger open, and called to an assistant. The latter immediately injected some serum of the doctor's own invention, and he

is better than a vigorous ch of an hour or so among a of leaves, or straw. Of course grain should be placed there in al quantities, for we cannot ex- her to shoo out the eggs on a diet exclusively. Some advice on meal, but I think two meals gh for them, writes Mr. F. H. I. ring the short winter months evening meal should be given at our early enough to allow them nish and get onto the roost be- dark, and you know dark comes in winter. I find cut clover, or meal, fed warm at night is ed, and should be mixed half half with equal parts bran and s. Over this pour boiling water stir until well mixed. It may be fed in wooden troughs. Pro- at this hour slightly warmed r, seeing that all water vessels emptied as soon as they have ed, for nothing is more annoy- than to be obliged to dig the ut of the water vessels

ON A COLD MORNING.

t bone is an ideal diet for lay- ens, and while it requires some to produce it, still it is time spent. At from \$6 to \$10 you possess a good modern bone r and every poultry raiser who s even two or three dozen hens find such a machine nearly paid at the end of the year in the egg crop. do not consider it necessary to ss the breed to keep for winter, t matters but little in regard to color. If you possess a flock of ens that are giving good re- s, stick to them till they go on you, improving them each by selecting the best layers, and uniform colored ones, for after re are apt to favor a flock that as much alike as two peas, and more pride in them. The nests ld be nice and roomy, and prop- erty of material that will it of considerable fixing, for a is touchy on the nest question. likes to build her own. A pile avel in easy reach is always ac- ble, and the hens will pay a to it many times during a day. ur hens are laying nicely, and supply of eggs begins to increase will soon be thinking of setting s. Broody hens are scarce these s, so in order to make sure of chicks we must make other ar- ements and procure an incubat-

IRYING WITHOUT A SILO.

s farmer with a small dairy will that he can obtain good results out a silo. Last spring we fed and clover once a day. At night he cows would eat clean, says P. H. Hartwell. The dry weath- iving set in before our corn was enough to feed, we fed a grain of bran, gluten and cob meal. his means we kept the cows well o their work, with but little kage. When the corn was ready ed it freely until the rains had ed up pastures. When these be- to fail, we fed the stalks from a patch of sweet corn. By the the corn was gone we had ered some ten two-horse loads of skins which had grown in the e. We began by feeding about a of chopped pumpkins to each twice a day. Later, when it was sary to give dry feed, we added e pumpkins a half bushel of cut and hay, with two quarts of meal and four quarts of beer is. This mess was made wet and morning and night. en the pumpkins are gone we beets and turnips to follow, so we can give succulent food till g. The cows have shrunk but little in milk, and as the milk s on this feed in November test-

plowing. Weeds will grow, and they are productions of our lands and have removed from the soil a portion of its fertility. How to return this to the soil in the most convenient form and get other benefits from this refuse should be considered by every farmer.

Near large cities straw has become almost too expensive an article for bedding. Shavings and sawdust are not entirely satisfactory. Upon the farm we have that which can take the place of these for stable litter. By a little extra labor and care weeds and rubbish can be gathered and secured for bedding. Although not as soft as straw, they are clean, absorb much of the liquid manure, and soon decay in the manure pile. When the seeds of weeds have matured they had best be burned, but rather than have the seeds scattered on the ground, we would chance them in the compost heap, where a large portion of them will be destroyed. The leaves from trees can be easily gathered and stored for stock bedding. These may be considered by-products of the farm that have been going to waste. Utilize them by returning them to the soil, and let them carry in their tissues some fertility from the stable.

THE PIG PEN.

We must keep the fattening pigs warm. If they are kept in a cold pen or allowed to run out in cold weather, at least twenty-five per cent more food will be required to give a given gain.

Two hundred pounds is a good market weight, and do not have the pigs too fat.

It does not injure a well nurtured, mature sow to give birth to two litters of pigs each year.

The squealing pig with stinging coat and humped back, who crows and pushes in the steamy nest for a warm place, is surely losing money for his careless owner.

There is no great secret of success in swine raising. A good, warm, dry well-ventilated hog house and pure water for all seasons. A good pasture for spring, summer and fall, and a variety of feed for winter, with thrifty, strong pigs, and success is yours.

It is a good idea, and one the hogs will like, to throw over to them every week or so a few freshly cut sods during the winter, when they can find little opportunity for rooting about. The fresh earth is good for them and they will not fail to show their appreciation of the treat.

Do not keep over two or three brood sows in the same pen. Give them a dry, comfortable nest so they will not crowd and pile up; they should also be kept reasonably warm to avoid this result. When brood sows do not have a proper nest, or when they fight and race each other about the pen, there is great danger of their getting injured.

CARE OF DAIRY UTENSILS.

It is often difficult to keep dairy utensils in the best possible condition in winter, because of lack of sunshine. On most farms vessels are washed and scalded and then put in the sunshine until wanted. Many winter days have no sunshine. Utensils should therefore be boiled thoroughly and subjected to live steam if this is obtainable. At any rate, give them a good scalding in boiling water and place them where they are exposed to outside air. Sunshine is the best possible disinfectant. Keep your dairy utensils in the sunshine as much as possible.

AT LAST.

"I see that Wagson is going to get married."
"I'm glad he has found a way to support himself."

engineering shops, and a large amount of shipping. This last item affords a signal proof of the next claim, regarding the energy and initiative of its merchant princes. Within the memory of many citizens the Clyde was less than two feet deep at the harbor. An extensive system of dredging was started very many years ago, and now vessels of

THE LARGEST SIZE

can be accommodated at its wharves; \$80,000,000 was spent on improving the Clyde, and the Clyde Trust has now an income from shipping, etc., of over \$2,000,000 per annum. Glaswegians have a saying that "Glasgow made the Clyde and the Clyde made Glasgow." Let us just add here a mention of its two very successful International Exhibitions, the largest of their kind ever held in Great Britain. Then Glasgow has more straight, wide, well-built streets than any city of its size in the world. Glasgow has a cathedral, and a well-equipped University founded 450 years ago, while the Glasgow school of painting has already made a name for itself. The city is also a county, and the Lord Provost has the rank of Lord-Lieutenant.

Glasgow is the only city in the United Kingdom which has an electric subway, which encircles the centre and west of the town, while the Clyde trust, a popular representative board, runs a fleet of harbor steamers a distance of four miles for one penny. The progressive men in the Council have other municipal schemes on hand, such as bake-houses, milk supply, tailors' shops, and public-houses, while everything else tends to show that Glasgow will maintain for a long time to come the proud position of being the second city of the Empire

EXPENSIVE TICKETS.

What are perhaps the most expensive season tickets are issued by the Congo Railway Company. The first-class single fare for a journey of about 250 miles is \$100. Latterly, this company has issued season tickets, available for one year, at the following rates: For four return journeys, \$415; for eight return journeys, \$665; and for twelve return journeys, \$855. Naturally, the issue of these tickets is very limited, so far only four having been delivered, but application for a fifth has been made. They are not printed, but written out on a piece of cardboard, 4 in. by 6 in., folded in two, on one side the date and name of the holder are inserted, and the other is divided in squares, where the beginning and end of each journey is filled in by the station-masters at the time it is performed.

THE JOKE DIDN'T WORK.

"Robson, do you know why you are like a donkey?"
"Like a donkey?" echoed Robson, opening his eyes wide. "I don't."
"Because your better half is stubbornness itself."
The jest pleased Robson immensely, for he at once saw the opportunity of a glorious dig at his wife. So when he got home he said:
"Mrs. Robson, do you know why I am like a donkey?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat pityingly as she answered, "I suppose it is because you were born so."

ARCHITECTURAL INSPIRATION.

Mrs. Dash—"Can't you suggest some pretty name for our commodious new home, Mr. Grump?"
Mr. Grump—"Why yes; call it 'The White Elephant.'"

sistant in the great work of discovering a serum which shall be an efficient cure for snake-bite. For this purpose the doctor has frequently to handle newly-arrived, savage, and poisonous serpents.

A few months ago an immense cobra which he was handling slipped from his grasp, and struck him on the forefinger. Death in twenty minutes is the result of cobra bite. Calmette did not hesitate an instant.

HE SEIZED A LANCET.

ripped the injured finger open, and called to an assistant. The latter immediately injected some serum of the doctor's own invention, and he recovered. So far from being distressed at the risk he had run, M. Calmette declared himself delighted at such an excellent opportunity for testing his remedy.

Dr. Pestana, of Lisbon, went to Oporto when the plague broke out, did much useful work, and then, after thorough disinfection and quarantine, returned. The day after his arrival at home, as guests were arriving to a dinner given by his wife to celebrate his return, certain symptoms proved to the doctor that he had plague. He immediately sent word to the authorities, and before he was taken away to the hospital gave minute instructions as to the precautions his family should take, and arranged for their isolation.

Then he himself took his medicines and papers, and resigned himself to the care of the lazaretto attendants. Everything was done that could be done, but all in vain. Yet, even as he was in the last delirium, he kept on talking about the disease. His last words were: "Alas! we know little more about the plague than was known in olden times."—London Answers.

TRY THEM.

A Few Little Things Which You Cannot Do.

A man cannot rise from a chair without bending forward, or putting his feet under the chair or outside of it. Many a man will back himself to give another a start of fifty yards in a race of one hundred, provided the man having the start hops all the way. But no runner, however swift, can give that amount to an ordinary man. For the first five yards they go at practically the same pace.

Therefore the runner, to go ninety-five yards while the "hopper" goes forty-five, would have to run more than twice as fast, and it would be a weak man who could not hop forty-five yards at a pace equal to twenty seconds for one hundred yards, and that would mean that the runner, in order to win, would have to beat all previous records.

If a man boasts that his penknife is particularly sharp, ask him to cut with one stroke of the blade one of those yellow ribbons, mostly of silk, which are around bundles of cigars. In 999 cases out of 1,000 the knife is not sharpe enough to do this. It will cut through all the ribbon except the last strand, and that will pull out long, and the more he tries to cut it the longer it will pull out.

No one except a blind man can stand without support of any kind as he advances at a stretch, if he is thoroughly blindfolded, without moving his feet. If he does not move his feet he is pretty sure to topple over in about a minute.

New Lodger (sarcastically)—"Is this all the soap there is in the room?" Landlady (decidedly)—"Yes sir; all I allow for one room." New Lodger—"Well, I'll take two more rooms. I shall want to wash my face in the morning."

The Red Witch

Or
The
Wooring
Of
Constantia.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The servant told him she was in the rose garden, and O'Grady turned slowly towards the walk that led to it. His step was tardy, and almost hesitating. It seemed to him a very long time since last his eyes rested on her, and he frankly acknowledged to himself that he dreaded the first glance.

He went through one of the many quaint openings in the old yew hedge, and presently found himself in a very wilderness of perfumed rose-leaves. They lay here and there, nay everywhere; they made a carpet of the grass beneath. Just freshly fallen, dying, dead; in all stages bearing on the last, sad end, they lay. They struck him with a peculiar melancholy; as they were, crushed, withered, dead, so were her hopes of happiness.

He wondered if she quite knew of the full extent of Varley's inconstancy. And if so, how was she taking it? He had not seen her for ten days, ten interminable days in which he had schooled himself in vain, and fancied he was persuading himself to leave her forever, and return to his old wandering life. But this wild passion that had grown so swiftly into a perfect life, had conquered him, and brought him once more to her feet.

Yet he shrank from meeting her. A touch of cowardice rendered his step slow, as he drew near the spot to which he had been directed, and where he hoped, yet feared to see her.

He went very leisurely, admonishing himself as to how he should speak to her; yet at the last he came upon her so suddenly, that he started visibly in spite of his determination to be singularly self-possessed, and forgot all he had arranged to say.

She was sitting in a low garden-chair, dressed in a simple white gown, and with her hat lying on the ground beside her. She was knitting some pretty, gaudy bit of fancy work in a listless, uninterested fashion, and the sun shone gayly on the steel needles, sending tiny glints of light upwards, as they flashed to and fro. He remembered that when last he saw her thus occupied she was making a pair of wee blue silken socks, and the remembrance cost him a pang for her.

She was looking very pale, very ill he thought; and her hands were thin to emaciation. Such lovely little hands! but too transparent, too delicately traced with blue veins. She looked tired to death too, and as a woman might who had bidden an eternal farewell to joy of any kind.

She glanced up quickly as he approached, and, as she saw him a strange warm flush dyed her face. It went as it came, so suddenly, that one might almost doubt its having been. But O'Grady did not doubt; and a sense of happiness extravagantly keen thrilled him through and through. Oh, that he could keep her—that he dared!—If she were far away from all this misery, how would it be with her?—And to have that sweet life wasted!

His thoughts ran so riot, that he scarcely heard her first words. She greeted him in her pretty, gentle way, and told him she was glad to see him. He had been quite a stranger lately. He would stay now, and let her give him his tea?

would not have you speak to me of—of anything that hurts me. When you are gone I shall like to think of you as one altogether set apart from all but pleasant memories."

"You speak of my going. What do you know of that?"
"I think you will go. By degrees all things slip from me. You are a friend, I feel, I know; so you, too, will fade out of my life. I hope," she said with a strange smile, "that it will be a short one; but I am afraid—I am afraid not!"

"Do not talk like that," he said roughly. He got up abruptly, and pushed his chair from him, and began to walk with rapid steps up and down the velvety grass. It was growing towards evening, and as he moved, his tall, gaunt figure cast a gigantic shadow that fell across her feet.

"Do not talk like that," he said roughly. He got up abruptly, and pushed his chair from him, and began to walk with rapid steps up and down the velvety grass. It was growing towards evening, and as he moved, his tall, gaunt figure cast a gigantic shadow that fell across her feet.

"You grow morbid sitting here day after day," he said presently; "you want change. Entire change of scene, as well as of—people."

"Would change of scene kill thought?"

"I hope so, I believe so." He came up close to where she sat, and stood looking down at her. It struck her that he was singularly colorless and that there was something unusual in his glance.

"No," she said, "there can be no change for me while life clings to me. There will be only patience, patience."

She repeated the word slowly as if trying to impress it on her brain. She folded her hands gently upon her knees. Her face was calm to immobility, and there were no tears in her eyes, yet O'Grady thought it was the saddest he had ever seen. There was no impatience in her tone, only an abiding sorrow, and it seemed to him that she looked like a sad picture he had seen somewhere, in her white clinging gown, adorned with its sombre bows of morning ribbon.

Silence followed her voice. He could think of nothing he dared say, though many words were burning on his tongue. There was something in her folded hands, in her whole aspect that rendered him dumb. She was looking earnestly away from him, not upwards, but straight before her into some land unknown to him—farther than eye could pierce. Then all at once she came back to earth. Her clasped hands loosened, and a long, miserable sigh escaped her.

It broke the bond of reverent silence that held him. There was in that sigh, more of cruel despair than that resignation for which she daily prayed. He heard it, and it maddened him. His right mind grew warped; the blood surged around his heart. He hardly tried to keep back the words that rose to his lips.

"There are other scenes—other lands," he said deliberately, but unsteadily, his eyes on the ground. "And there is one who would pray you on his knees to be permitted to devote his life for yours. And—happiness must be somewhere."

"Surely, my friend, but not for

undergo it, and endure the scrutiny of the men, who doubtless knew only too well where their master was at that hour. But to-night she felt she had passed her utmost limit, and that she could bear no more.

In her darkened room she paced up and down, now swiftly as thought overcame her, now with languid footsteps. Her maid had drawn the curtains, but she had forbidden her to light the lamps, and in the soft dusk of the summer night she dreed her weird alone.

There was a very passion of despair at her heart, an awful sense of loneliness that threatened to rise and destroy her. She struggled against it with all her might, but it was hard to fight. She would not even permit herself to put her last grief into a bodily presence; but the vague shadow that would not be suppressed was almost too strong for her.

And what was there left her, that she should fight so fiercely? In all her life, what thing sweet was there, to which she might honestly cling? She was standing upon a desolate shore, where everything that should make life bearable was unknown. It was a barren spot she had been cast upon, bereft of all things desirable.

Her child was in heaven; her husband betrayed her. Nothing remained. Nothing? In the darkness O'Grady's face rose before her—gaunt, earnest, impassioned. For a while she succumbed to the vision, and let her memory dwell upon it; but after a while she rose angrily to her feet, and cast it from her. She made a haughty gesture with her hand, descriptive of deep self-contempt, and, going over to the nearest window, pulled the curtains apart, as though action of some sort was indispensable to her.

A flood of early moonlight rushed into the room. It seemed to come straight from heaven, the heaven where her child dwelt. It encompassed her, and seemed to her, in her unstrung state, to have been sent by the little one as a sign, a token that she was remembered there by her.

To be Continued.

IF THERE WERE NO SNOW IT WOULD BE A BAD LOOK-OUT FOR EVERYBODY.

What Effect the Absence of Snow
Would Have on the Business of the World.

Wet feet, chilblains, leaky roofs, stopped traffic—these are a few of the troubles caused by a heavy fall of snow, and many people in this country would be only too glad to be assured that snow would never be seen again, says London Answers. Yet the fulfillment of such a wish would be a great disaster.

Few would imagine that the absence of snow would probably treble—certainly double—the price of timber. It can be easily proved, however, that such would be the case. The greater part of our common timber comes from the forests of Scandinavia, Russia, and Canada, all of which countries suffer from a very severe winter. For some five months their surface is buried deep under a mantle of snow, and the thermometer in the heart of the greatest pine forests not uncommonly falls to 30 degrees below zero—that is, 62 degrees of frost.

Snow happens to be one of the best non-conductors of heat or cold in the world, and when the fall is a foot deep a thermometer showing 60 degrees of frost on its surface will, if buried beneath the snow, rise twenty to thirty degrees. The snow, in fact, acts as an enormous

man life would be impossible but 40 degrees north and south equator.

BOUNTIES FOR BEAR ANIMALS WITH PRICES THEIR HEADS.

In Some Parts of the
Wolves are a great Pest
and Danger.

The French Government's bill for wolf killing in 1883 was over 000, 1,316 pairs of ears having brought in; and even in 1891 £1,200 was paid. The bounty given not only for full-grown wolves but cubs also. Oddly enough, they are practically extinct in the Alps Pyrenees, most of those killed found in central provinces and sace-Lorraine. Last December of sixteen wolves was seen Metz.

Russia is supposed to be infested by over a quarter of a million wolves. In one year recently Russians were killed by these creatures, and the damage to live was set at \$7,500,000. The hunters, who usually use a lion as a bait, get £2 a head for bag from the Russian Government and as the skins are worth \$2 piece they find their sport very profitable.

Norway and Sweden pay a price for dead wolves, which are great numbers in the mountains. These countries also pay about each for bears. In Scandinavia whole villages generally combine to bear hunt, and a kill of four in a day is not uncommon.

India suffers more severely from wild animals and reptiles than other part of the world, in spite of the thickness of its population. Natives are generally too suspicious or cowardly to war against creatures which prey upon them. Last year 25,166 human beings were killed by snakes and wild animals of whom reptiles accounted for 901. Over 46,000 cattle were destroyed.

The Indian Government pays a reward for almost every kind of wild beast or snake. Last year a total of \$32,750 was paid out for the deaths of 19,776 wild animals and 108,385 reptiles.

In 1881 dingoes—the Aust wild dogs—killed sheep to the value of \$400,000. The bounty of £2.50 a head has been because of exterminating these pestiferous beasts for a long distance the coast. There are plenty of still, however, on up-country ranges and their destructiveness may be judged by the fact that a single of these yellow-haired brutes kill a dozen sheep in a night.

But all other bounty giving into insignificance compared with enormous sums spent by New Zealand and New South Wales in efforts to cope with the ever-increasing plague of rabbits. After endeavoring to fence out the invading hordes, the various Australian Governments were forced to offer a bounty for each rabbit killed. A penny a tail was the usual amount paid. This took effect in New Zealand in 1883, and since then \$5,500,000 has been expended by this government alone. The story may be imagined by the fact that in one year twenty-seven millions were paid for.

The latest animal upon which Government war has been declared is the rat. It has been proved conclusively that rats carry plague, so many towns all over the world are offering a penny apiece for rats' tails. Sydney, New South Wales, is one, and Copenhagen

as it came, so suddenly, that he once might almost doubt its having been. But O'Grady did not doubt; and a sense of happiness extravagantly keen thrilled him through and through. Oh, that he could keep her—! that he dared!—! If she were far away from all this misery, how would it be with her?—! And to have that sweet life wasted!—!

His thoughts ran so riot, that he scarcely heard her first words. She greeted him in her pretty, gentle way, and told him she was glad to see him. He had been quite a stranger lately. He would stay now, and let her give him his tea?

He dropped into a chair a little distance from her, and fell into what he supposed was ordinary conversation, though he could never afterwards recall a word of it. He knew that he was watching her, and noting each change in her face since they last met. There was no vaguest expectation, as there was no bliss, in his devotion. To him "love" was a barren sea, bitter and deep. He might see her—he dared not touch her. He should never be more to her than he was to-day, unless—unless—

Presently tea was brought to them and laid upon a gypsy-table. As she poured it out, he once again noticed the white languor of the hands as they moved wearily amongst the gaudy Crown Derby cups and saucers, and the quaint old silver that had been new a hundred years ago; and, as he noticed, a deadly fear grew about his heart.

"You are not well," he said at last, feeling he could no longer refrain from speaking of the one thing that possessed him. She looked at him with a faint smile.

"Why do you think that?" she said. "Believe me, I am only too well. There is nothing the matter with me."

"Nothing! Do you sleep? Do you eat?"

"Let me tell you something," she said. "I have made a discovery! I have found out that it is possible to live without either of these so-called necessities."

"And for long? Have you discovered that, too? Do you think it is so easy to deceive one?" said he, with ill-subdued vehemence. "No, you are not well, say what you may."

"How I wish I could think that!" returned she softly. "To know that my days were indeed numbered! No; there is no such comfort—" She broke off abruptly. "The heat makes me pale," she went on again, putting her hands to her wan cheeks. "In the winter I shall be myself again."

"In the winter you will be in heaven if this goes on," said he bitterly. "You should leave this place. It is madness your remaining here! It—the air does not suit you; and the life altogether is killing you." Then he forgot himself a little in the cruel fear that was consuming him. "Why should you consent to look on?" he said in a low tone, and with a heavy frown.

She paled. For a moment she looked as though she were about to drive him from her presence; but then the light died from her eyes; and a forlorn expression grew upon her face, as though she had said to herself: "It is no use." She clasped her hands tightly and compelled herself to look at him.

"I know what you mean," she said speaking quickly and with uncertain breath. "Why should I pretend ignorance of what," biting her lips sharply, "the whole regards as a tale that is told? Besides," with a touch of passion, "I am tired of pretending!" Then all at once her sudden vehemence died from her. Her voice sank. "Nevertheless," she said, with a touch of that simple dignity that ever sat so sweetly on her, "I

stroke the bond of reverent silence that held him. There was in that sigh, more of cruel despair than that resignation for which she daily prayed. He heard it, and it maddened him. His right mind grew warped; the blood surged around his heart. He hardly tried to keep back the words that rose to his lips.

"There are other scenes—other lands," he said deliberately, but unsteadily, his eyes on the ground. "And there is one who would pray you on his knees to be permitted to devote his life for yours. And—happiness must be somewhere."

"Surely, my friend, but not for me," replied she very gently. There was a determined ignoring of his meaning that roused him, and drove him farther on his vain quest.

"Think," he said, "think of the life here, and of that other. What binds you to this place. And all that I have told you of, lies at your feet if you would only stoop to pick them up."

"To stoop!" The words were so low as to be almost a whisper. They were, however, clear, and they struck a chill to his heart. Involuntarily he looked at her, but if she had felt any emotion, anger, reproach, or surprise on uttering them, it was all past. "I hope you will gain that Arcadia of which you speak," she said with a calm smile. "For myself I shall remain here." She held out to him her slender hand. She had fathomed his thought—he told himself—but she had, too, estimated the depth of his temptation, and so forgiven him. He felt as if he could have fallen at her feet and kissed the hem of her garment. How had he dared to say such a thing to her, his sweet saint? What grace was hers, to be enabled thus speedily to forgive! And no harsh word, no single reproach, no punishment, save what lay in the compelling of him to receive that gentle smile.

The cooing of the woodpeckers in the groves below grew louder. The peacocks strutted gayly up and down upon the stone terrace, where the shadows lay long.

"You see I prophesied truly," she said at last. "I told you you would shortly go—to this Arcadia of yours, I trust, I hope."

"A vain hope. You can abandon it as soon as you will." He spoke sadly, but the passion was gone from his moody eyes, and he was again calm. He stooped and pressed his lips respectfully to her hand.

"You go, nevertheless?" she asked. "Yes."

"And soon?"

"Decide that too," he said bitterly. "If you bid me go now, this moment, I shall obey you."

"What have I to do with it?" she said coldly. She rose to her feet, as if to bid him farewell.

"Shall I answer you?" demanded he, with a stormy look in his eyes. She caught it full, and all at once her strength forsook her.

"No, no," she entreated faintly.

"Forgive me," said he quickly.

"And—farewell." He took her hand and held it between both his own. "Farewell forever!" he said brokenly, and in another moment he had crossed the plateau and was gone.

He was gone!—she knew that, in a dull sort of a way—gone forever, and at her own bidding? But everything she seemed to have, escaped her. She could not recall a word he had said, and the vain struggle to remember only distressed her the more.

Daylight faded as she still sat on there, motionless. But she scarcely noticed that, until the vague chill that falls even into a summer's night oppressed and sent a shiver through her. She rose then heavily, and went in-doors, and up to her own rooms, and told her woman she would not dine below that night. All the week she had shrunk from that solitary dinner, compelling herself to

Scandinavia, Russia, and Canada, all of which countries suffer from a very severe winter. For some five months their surface is buried deep under a mantle of snow, and the thermometer in the heart of the greatest pine forests not uncommonly falls to 30 degrees below zero—that is, 62 degrees of frost.

Snow happens to be one of the best non-conductors of heat or cold in the world, and when the fall is a foot deep a thermometer showing 60 degrees of frost on its surface will, if buried beneath the snow, rise twenty to thirty degrees. The snow, in fact, acts as an enormous blanket, and keeps the intense cold from the roots of the trees, besides conserving the natural warmth of the soil. Now, a full-grown fir or Norway pine can stand almost any degree of cold and live, but a young tree cannot do so. It might sprout during the summer, but a snowless winter would

INFALLIBLY KILL IT.

If, therefore, snow ceased, the enormous timber supplies of Northern Europe, Asia, and America would disappear.

Even below the northern limits of intense cold the timber supply would indirectly suffer. The enormous logs of red-wood supplied by Oregon and North California are brought down from the mountains on the spring freshets of the mountain streams. But without snow in the mountains there would be no snow-water to supply these freshets, and consequently the logs would have to be brought out at an enormous expense, along specially-constructed roadways.

Rivers all over the world would be most seriously affected by the absence of snow. Such great streams as the Rhine, Rhone, Danube, and many others, are largely fed by the gradual melting of the mountain snows. If no snow fell terrible floods during rainy winters would result; while in summer the rivers would be mere brooks, trickling through dried-up wastes of sand and pebbles. Almost all of India's biggest streams are snow-fed. Were these to run dry in summer the elaborate system of canals built by our Government would be useless, and famines like that of two years ago would be of constant occurrence, until, finally, the 300 millions we now govern in the Far East would be diminished to a population of not over

FORTY TO FIFTY MILLIONS.

Egypt lives on snow. Without the snow-water from the heights of distant Abyssinia there would be no Nile flood. The Nile would doubtless dwindle away, and disappear in the desert, like other of the streams of the Sahara. The rich mud, which makes Egypt the finest farming soil on earth, would still be in its native mountains, and Egypt itself would be a bare and burning desert.

Glaciers are made entirely of snow converted into rough ice by the enormous pressure behind it. What would Switzerland be without its snow-capped peaks and giant glaciers winding their way down into the valleys? Incidentally it might be mentioned that if there had never been any snow the Alps and other mountains would have been long ago levelled by the free action of the frost and rain. Snow is the protector of mountains.

In the Arctic, however, the changes caused by the absence of snow would be most marked. Greenland, instead of a vast, smooth mound of ice, would be a riven mass of fantastically frost-splintered crags. There would, of course, be no icebergs for there would be no glaciers to feed them. Only floe-ice caused by the freezing of salt water would be visible. Winter would be colder, summer hotter. In all probability hu-

manity for each rabbit killed, a penny a tail was the usual a paid. This took effect in New Wales in 1883, and since then \$5,500,000 has been expended this government alone. The star may be imagined by the fact in one year twenty-seven men were paid for.

The latest animal upon which Government war has been declared is the rat. It has been proved conclusively that rats carry plague, so many towns all over the world are offering a penny apiece for rats' tails. Sydney, New Wales, is one, and Copenhagen, other. In the latter city the first three weeks were 6,061 and 6,780. The number since grown to over 10,000 a day and it is believed that by the 1902 rats will be getting scarce in Denmark.

ARMED TO THE TEETH.

Britain Is Not Again Going Caught Unprepared.

Mary British battleships, armed with the latest and protected cruiser's, and protected cruiser's, approaching completion, and y Admiralty has just invited shipyards to tender bids for the construction of two battleships, of 16,500 tons; five armored first cruisers and two protected cruisers. These are in addition to like to be built in the Government. Work on 20 warships now in construction is to be expected. The new battleships will have gun power than any vessels in the navy. Naval stations all over the world are being rapidly enlarged and re-armed with the best modern guns. The forts along the coast have also just been re-armed with the native army, in India, as the British regiments there, received magazine rifles said to be better than the Mauser. An army of over 225,000 men is kept in training in South Africa, and more men kept in arms at home than available there before the Boer war began. Add to this that the native army is stronger than ever before and efficient, owing to the vast amount spent on it since the war loose exchequer's purse-strings. The opportunity of the Boer war is to repair deficiencies of arm and fit the empire to hold its own in the new era of fierce competition for colonies and markets.

GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE.

Winnipeg Business Man Has Vision of Bright Future.

"I firmly believe that before long there will be enough grown in Canada to supply the demands of the whole Empire. It is a consummation which we should always keep in mind. We have a marvellously good crop this year but a very much larger area under cultivation next season, and the climatic conditions are such that we enjoyed last year, there be an enormous crop in 1902."

This is the statement of Mr. Gordon of Winnipeg, formerly of Montreal, a man well acquainted with the western country.

"There is one feature about the development of the west that should be noted," he continued, and that manner in which Americans are beginning to swarm across the prairie and snap up the best farming situations. This movement has the most noticeable one during the year or two."

Magistrate—"You are charged with stealing chickens; have you witnesses?" Prisoner—"I have witnesses usually steal chickens from me."

life would be impossible beyond
greens north and south of the
or.

NTIES FOR BEASTS.

IALS WITH PRICES ON THEIR HEADS.

Some Parts of the World
Wolves are a great Pest
and Danger.

French Government's bill for
killing in 1883 was over \$25-
1,816 pairs of ears having been
ht in; and even in 1899 over
0 was paid. The bounty is
not only for full-grown wolves
bs also. Oddly enough, wolves
actually extinct in the Alps and
ees, most of those killed being
in central provinces and in Al-
orraine. Last December a pack
ixteen wolves was seen near

sia is supposed to be infested
ver a quarter of a million
s. In one year recently 203
ans were killed by these crea-
and the damage to live stock
et at \$7,500,000. The wolf-
rs, who usually use a live pig
bait, get £2 a head for their
rom the Russian Government,
s the skins are worth \$2.50 a-
they find their sport very pro-

way and Sweden pay a similar
for dead wolves, which exist in
numbers in the mountains.
countries also pay about \$20
for bears. In Scandinavia a
village generally combines in a
hunt, and a kill of four or five
lay is not uncommon.

a suffers more severely from
animals and reptiles than any
part of the world, in spite of
sickness of its population. The
s are generally too supersti-
or cowardly to war against the
res which prey upon them.
year 25,166 human beings were
by snakes and wild animals,
om reptiles accounted for 21-
Over 46,000 cattle were also
yed.

Indian Government pays re-
for almost every kind of harm-
ast or snake. Last year a to-
\$32,750 was paid out for the
s of 19,776 wild animals and
85 reptiles.

1881 dingoes—the Australian
dogs—killed sheep to the esti-
value of \$400,000. But the
y of \$2.50 a head has been the
of exterminating these pesti-
beasts for a long distance from
ast. There are plenty of them
however, on up-country ranches
their destructiveness may be
l by the fact that a single one
se yellow-haired brutes will
dozen sheep in a night.

all other bounty giving fades
significance compared with the
ous sums spent by New Zea-
and New South Wales in their
s to cope with the ever-increas-
lague of rabbits. After vainly
voring to fence out the grow-
ordes, the various Australian
nments were forced to offer a
y for each rabbit killed. A
a tail was the usual amount.

This took effect in New South
in 1883, and since then about
0,000 has been expended by
overnment alone. The slaugh-
ay is imagined by the fact that
year twenty-seven millions
paid for.

latest animal upon which a
nment war has been declared
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ely that rats carry plague in-
a, so many towns all over the
are offering a penny apiece for
tails. Sydney, New South
is one, and Copenhagen an-

ON THE FARM.

RAISING AND FEEDING HOGS.

It is now about thirty years since
I embarked in the swine business,
writes Mr. C. D. Simpson. I was 11
years old when I owned my first hog
and I have been raising and feeding
hogs for profit and pleasure since.
My first hog was a Poland-China
gilt, which was presented to me by
my father. We had no swine re-
cords then and the Poland-China hog
was more often called or known as
the Magee or Smith hog in this
country.

My sow raised a fine litter of pigs
and my breeding stock increased
very rapidly for a while; in fact my
herd got so large that I owned about
one-third of all the hogs on my fa-
ther's farm; and as the old gentle-
man was furnishing me and the
hogs free board and winter quarters
he felt that he had an elephant on
his hands. So one day he called a
halt in my swine business. I then
promised him that as long as he fed
me and the hogs free I would only
keep a few after that, which I did
until I went into business for myself.
I don't say this in a spirit of ego-
tism, but only to show you that I
was born to be successful with hogs
when I half way tried. I have never
had cholera in my herd, but one
time as my neighbors will testify,
and I think it was a little bad
treatment and neglect that caused it
to appear that one time. I owe to
the hog the greater part of my liv-
ing and small worldly possessions;
and in the past 30 years just spoken
of, I have realized a nice large sum
of money from the sale of hogs, but
like many other mortal fools I am
sorry to say I have not a great deal
now.

The hog and I are personal friends.
We like each other. I like him be-
cause when I feed and treat him well,
he gives me money to live on. Now
if you want to make a hog out of a
pig right quick, as soon as he will
eat, feed him all the sweet milk,
ground wheat, oats and soaked shel-
led corn he will clean up three times
a day, and you will notice his hide
stretching every time you go in to
feed him.

Do not feed him any medicine to
keep him from getting sick, but
give Mr. Porker a dry, warm, clean
house to sleep in during the winter.
Don't say you can't afford it; I say
you can. I have to keep him with
and without shelter and I know I
am right about this. I have small
houses with good tight floors in
them, just large enough for four or
five large shoates or one sow and
pigs to sleep in. Give them the run
of a good pasture in good weather,
unless you are feeding for market.
Don't throw their dinner over the
fence into the mud. You would not
enjoy yours served in that style. But
give them a clean dish, or in other
words a trough or clean board floor
to eat from. Have your spring pigs
come in February or March for the
best profit and fall pigs in Septem-
ber. Don't feed the brood sows too
much corn while in farrow, if you
don't want to lose them and the
pigs. Feed them more laxative food.
It is while the pigs are nursing their
mother that they need the most care.
I have had some costly experience
along that line. The little fellows
can be killed with kindness by over-
feeding the mother while they are
only a few days old.

The best fat producing food for
hogs a year or more old and the
cheapest I have ever found are corn,
and ground oats, and shorts. Feed

should likewise be a medium between
the high bred animal and the old
scrub. That is, each should possess
some of the hardness of the latter,
and be able to hustle a little for a
living without suffering therefrom,
and yet be able to do good work,
make beef or milk in good quantities
or produce pork or wool that will
pay. These animals show a degree
of success on the average farm which
makes them of great value. They
are suited to a little rough, practi-
cal life, and yet when kindly treated
they respond quickly to the improved
environments.

THE USE OF OXEN.

The general abandonment of the
use of oxen has been a mistake. The
steers, trained to do light work at 2
years old, will at 3 years old do as
much as a pair of good horses on
the farm. They may go a little
slower, but they will endure ten
hours' work in a day as well as the
horses will endure eight hours. The
oxen from 3 until about 7 years old
increase in size and weight, and we
have known them to do good service
until 15 years old, although the
shrewd farmer usually fitted them for
beef when they had reached their
mature size, and had a yoke of
steers to take their place.

Beside the fact that the flesh of the
ox is always in demand in this coun-
try, and that of the horse is not sal-
able, and the ox increases in value
until he has reached his maturity,
there are other points of the ox to
be considered. He can be driven in
swamps, where the horse would be
bogged and consequently useless in
the mud. He can go through snow-
drifts where most horses must yield.
He is less subject to disease than the
horse, and not least, it costs much
less to equip him for work than it
does the pair of horses or one horse.
The wooden yoke costs less than the
plated or brass trimmed mountings
on the harness of the horses. The
ox-wagon is not as fancifully finished
and painted as the horse wagon, and
the two-wheeled ox-cart will go
where the horse wagon cannot. Then
they turn round in smaller space and
are much better for use among rocks
and stumps.

POOR HAND WITH HORSES.

JOHN BULL IS RASPED IN A NEW SPOT.

The Saturday Review Says He Knows Nothing About Man's Best Friend.

The London Saturday Review, in a
recent issue says:—"What has mili-
tated against the swift termination
of this latter part of the war, which
is still in progress, is the want of
mobility displayed by our columns.
It is simply a question of horse
management. Yet if there is one
thing on which an Englishman prides
himself more than another, it is be-
ing a sportsman, and understanding
horseflesh. The cant of sport infects
all classes. The wretched factory
hand who starves his wife and child-
ren to have his half-sovereign "each
day" on some animal he has never
seen, has a dim sort of idea that he
is a sportsman, and that when he
backs a horse he is sacrificing some-
thing on the altar of the presiding
genius of his country. The overfed,
apoplectic city man who has made
his pile wants to.

FIGURE AS A SPORTSMAN.

too, though he cannot shoot and is
afraid to ride; and he has his string
of horses at Newmarket and is laud-
ed in the sporting papers as a self-
sacrificing and useful member of the
community because he eats big lunch-
es at race meetings and loses money

FUTURE DISCOVERIES.

SOME GREAT CHANGES ARE VERY NEAR.

Searchlight of Inference Thrown Forward, Not Backward.— World Changes.

Mr. H. G. Wells, the scientist and
novelist, who out-Darwins his mas-
ter, Darwin, and dares to direct a
confident gaze upon a future still
aeons distant, delivered a lecture at
the Royal Institution, London, re-
cently, on "Discovery of the Fu-
ture." This did not mean an aerial
flight or any single discovery of
science, but discovery of the future
as a whole.

Along certain lines with certain
limitations, he argued, a working
knowledge of the things of the fu-
ture was practicable and possible.
As during the past century the amaz-
ing searchlight of inference had been
pressed into the remoter past, so by
seeking for operating causes instead
of for fossils the searchlight of in-
ference might be thrown into the
future. The man of science would be-
lieve at last that even in A. D. 4-
000 were as fixed, settled and un-
changeable as those of A. D. 1600,
with the exception of the affairs of
man and his children. It is as sim-
ple and sure to work out the chang-
ing orbit of the earth in future until
the tidal drag hauls one unchanging
face at last toward the sun, as it
is to work back to the blazing,
molten past.

It might be argued that man, indi-
vidually and collectively, was an
incalculable factor.

A NEW ELEMENT

opposing the nature of the inquiry
and stamping it as vain and hope-
less, but Mr. Wells seemed to favor
the idea that man, though complicat-
ing, did not alter the essential
nature of induction. He did not be-
lieve in the importance of the lead-
ing man, and he confessed to a be-
lief that if by some juggling with
space and time Caesar, Napoleon,
William the Conqueror and other
great individualities had been chang-
ed at birth it would not have pro-
duced any serious dislocation of the
course of destiny. Great men were
no more than images and symbols
and instruments taken at haphazard
by the incessant, consistent forces
behind them. They were the pen-
nibs which fate used in her writing,
and the more one was inclined to
trust these forces behind individuals
the more one could believe in the
possibility of a reasoned inductive
view of the future that would serve
us in politics, morals, social contri-
vances and in a thousand ways. A
deliberate direction of historical,
economic and social study toward
the future and courageous reference
to the future in moral and religious
discussion would be enormously
stimulating and profitable to the in-
tellectual life.

That man is not final is a great
and disturbing fact in scientific dis-
covery in the future and the ques-
tion, What is to come after man?
is the most persistently fascinating,
insoluble question in the world. But
for the near future some few general
statements have

GROWN MORE CERTAIN.

Two years ago it was an irrespon-
sible suggestion, but now it was the
commonplace of Cabinet Ministers,
that our dense populations were in
the opening phase of a process of
differentiation.

Secondly, it was inevitable that
the mass of the white population of
the world would be forced in some
way up the scale of efficiency within
two or three decades. Thirdly, rea-
sons had been collected showing that
in the comparative near future hu-

for each rabbit killed. A tail was the usual amount. This took effect in New South in 1883, and since then about 6,000 have been expended by government alone. The slaughter be imagined by the fact that a year twenty-seven millions paid for.

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The best fat producing food for hogs a year or more old and the cheapest I have ever found are corn, and ground oats, and shorts. Feed often, but don't keep feed lying around them all the time. Make them clean up what you give them. I like to hear them beg or squeal when I go to give them their meals. Give them all the water they will drink at all times. I have known some people to quit giving their hogs water because, as they said, it would keep them from dying with cholera. What do you think of this method? How would you like to try it yourself to keep off the smallpox or something else? Just as reasonable. I have lost money raising wheat, but I never lost on hogs.

MANURE FOR TREES.

For use among young trees we prepare a heap of compost almost a season in advance, says Mr. Joseph Meehan. As soon as our rush of spring work is over we commence. The manure from our own stables and from those of many of our neighbors who have no use for it is hauled to a large open space on our grounds used for the purpose. At the same time the top soil of a meadow is secured and hauled to the same place.

We then form a large square heap, composed of the manure and soil, one layer on the other. At intervals of a few weeks, as materials accumulate, we continue the work, keeping it up till the cold of winter prevents but advantage is taken of open intervals in winter to add to the heap. At the present writing we have such a heap 50 feet square by four feet high, which will be used before spring is over.

Our method of using it is by placing a layer in the bottom of trenches opened for trees, before the trees are set; also by broadcasting before plowing for the reception of trees. A great deal is used in winter for spreading on the surface of the ground. Young blocks of trees which we decide will be benefited are treated to a surface manuring. Our trees are set wide enough apart to admit of a horse and box sled passing along the rows, and in this way the whole surface is manured in suitable weather for the sled in the winter season. No other manure has been used for years, and the results are highly satisfactory.

SELECTING FARM ANIMALS.

Probably the ideal farm horse best illustrates the kind of animals needed for them. A good plow horse or farm horse is a heavy, but not clumsy, animal, and one capable of exerting great power and endurance in plowing or hauling. At the same time the animal must be a fair road horse, not a trotter, but one that can get across the country roads at a moderate pace. The animal should also be a fast walker, and not a slow clumsy mule-like creature. Such ideal farm horses are bred now, and to be found on thousands of farms. No farmer of any progressiveness would think of walking behind some of the old slow-walking farm horses of a dozen years ago. Such an animal performs about one half the work that a model farm horse does in a day. The ideal farm cow, sheep or pig

way" on some animal he has never seen, has a dim sort of idea that he is a sportsman, and that when he backs a horse, he is sacrificing something on the altar of the presiding genius of his country. The overfed, apoplectic city man who has made his pile wants to.

FIGURE AS A SPORTSMAN.

too, though he cannot shoot and is afraid to ride; and he has his string of horses at Newmarket and is lauded in the sporting papers as a self-sacrificing and useful member of the community because he eats big lunches at race meetings and loses money to the bookmakers. Yet we are exhibiting ourselves to the world as the most stupid of horsemasters, and more ignorant of the animal we take a great pride in than the sleepest Neapolitan who has smoked and idled in the sun all his life.

The ignorance permeates all ranks. Horses have been hustled off the ship soft and weak after a sea voyage, in spite of the protests of the officers who had the care of them, put to hard work at once, and in consequence have often been rendered permanently useless after a few days. Mounted officers as a rule, have understood their trade, but our generals, drawn principally from infantry, have never been brought up to consider horseflesh, have often asked the impossible from those under their command, and have been far more the cause of casualties among our horses than the bullets of the Boers.

IT IS WANT OF HORSES

which has ever hampered and is still hampering the mobility of our columns; and the same results will always appear when the constitution and idiosyncrasies of the animal are not understood or not considered by those who issue the orders which affect him. Undoubtedly the greatest cause of the waste in horseflesh lies here; the private letters have placed that fact on record, but it would be idle to deny that officers and men of many of our units have also in some cases shown deficiencies in horse-management. If we are to have Yeomanry and mounted infantry we must do more than teach them to shoot and sit on their horses' backs; we must inculcate in all ranks a knowledge of the powers and limitations of the animal they have charge of, and insist on an intelligent appreciation of his needs and necessities. It is well to remember that the Englishman who enlists, even at five shillings a day, can neither ride nor shoot and knows nothing of field sport or country life. He is simply masquerading as a yeoman. His education as regards horses has to be begun as completely from the beginning as though he were "caught" from a fishing boat—as indeed he sometimes is. We are now trying the experiment of converting artillery into riflemen. The years of labor at drill and training with guns are to be wasted and good gunners are to be turned into bad infantry. To utilize every mounted man at the present moment where he can be of most use, is not, however rough and ready the method, necessarily a false move. It does not strike us as a hopeful sign, however, and we must be hard pressed for men and horses when it is adopted.

She—"When are you going to give me the money to buy that new dress?" He—"Next week." "That's what you said last week." "Yes, and that's what I say now, and am going to say next week. I ain't the kind of man to say one thing one week and another thing next week."

"What are the names of that newly-married couple in the next flat?" "Oh, we can't find out for a few weeks; each one calls the other 'Birdie.'"

insoluble question in the world. But for the near future some few general statements have

GROWN MORE CERTAIN.

Two years ago it was an irresponsible suggestion, but now it was the commonplace of Cabinet Ministers, that our dense populations were in the opening phase of a process of differentiation.

Secondly, it was inevitable that the mass of the white population of the world would be forced in some way up the scale of efficiency within two or three decades. Thirdly, reasons had been collected showing that in the comparative near future humanity would be definitely and consciously organizing itself into a great world state and purge itself of much that is mean and bestial and dreary in this world.

The lecturer asked, Why should things cease at man? No creatures lived under changing conditions without undergoing changes. Human society, he said, was never static and would presently cease in its attempt to be static. Mr. Wells declared:

"We are at the beginning of the greatest change that humanity has ever undergone. There will be no shock as there is no shock at a cloudy daybreak. We are creatures of twilight, but out of our minds and the lineage of our minds will spring minds that will reach forward fearlessly. A day will come—one day in the unending succession of days—when the beings now latent in our thoughts, hidden in our loins, shall stand on this earth as one stands on a footstool, and they shall laugh and reach out their hands among the stars."

In the crowded assembly that listened interested and enthusiastically were Dr. Dewar, Sir William Crookes, Prof. Armstrong, Lord Rayleigh and Sir Frederick Bramwell. The lecture has already aroused widespread interest and will probably be much discussed.

WEARING OUT THE NERVES.

Many people wear themselves out needlessly; their conscience is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads many a person to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be constantly doing something, over-punctual, never idle a second of time, scorn to rest; such are in unconscious nerve tension. They say they have no time to rest, they have so much to do, not thinking they are rapidly unfitting themselves for probably what would have been their best and greatest work in after years. Self-control of nerve force is the great lesson of health, and therefore of life itself. To understand how to relax is to understand how to strengthen nerves. Hearty laughter is a source of relaxation, as are also all high thoughts, as those of hope, beauty, trust or love. Relaxation is found in diversion.

Husband—"My dear, I want to ask you one favor before you go off on that long visit!" Wife—"A thousand, my love. What is it?" "Don't try to put the house in order before you leave." "It isn't hard work." "Perhaps not, but think of the expense of telegraphing to you every time I want something."

Maude—"Mr. De Jones asked me to sing to him the other evening after we had been introduced." Clara—"And what did you sing?" Maude—"Why, how do you know that I sang at all?" Clara—"Well, I noticed that he didn't ask you to sing to-night."

Biggs—"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?" Diggs—"I don't know, unless it's because they aren't a weak place."

House Furnishing Sale!

of Tapestry and Chenille
Curtains, Art Blinds, Poles,
Lace Curtains, Chenille and
Tapestry Covers, Linens,
Blankets, Sheetings, etc.

This is a good time to
begin to think about house
cleaning and spring fixing
up.

This sale will
help you.

Art Blinds 30 CENTS.

New lines in Art Blinds
now showing.

Special line, being 37
inches wide, 6 feet long,
with roller and fittings com-
plete, 30c.

Better grades, full sizes,
complete, ready to hang, 35c
40c, 50c, 70c, 95c, \$1.25, in
all the leading colors, with
guaranteed rollers.

Also Blinds 41 & 45 inches
wide.

Tapestry and Chenille Curtains

A large selection of these
goods offering at the sale.

\$2.75 Chenille Curtains for 2.48

3.75	"	"	3.45
4.50	"	"	4.00
4.75	"	"	4.35
5.50	"	"	4.95
6.00	"	"	5.45

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me
with a bad cough. My friends said
I had consumption. I then tried
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it
cured me promptly."

A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bot-
tle of Ayer's Cherry Pec-
toral when your cold first
came on, so you let it run
along. Even now, with
all your hard coughing, it
will not disappoint you.
There's a record of sixty
years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary
cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarse-
ness, hard colds, etc.; \$1., most economical
for chronic cases, and to keep on hand.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

E. J. B. PENSE, M.P.P.

On Thursday, Jan. 30th, Mr. E. J.
B. Pense, proprietor of the Whig, was
returned by acclamation for Kingston
to the Ontario Legislature, to fill the
vacancy caused by Hon. Mr. Harty's
election to the Dominion parliament.
Congratulations.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES, AGAIN.

Special for THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

The Budget debate has not yet ended
in the Legislature, though the general
interest in connection with the debate
has ceased, for nothing new of interest
has been said. The Conservatives are
still harping away in an endeavor to
show that the finances of the Province
have not been well managed—that we
are now actually in debt instead of
having a Surplus, with over two mil-
lions of money ready to hand in the
banks of the country; that our sources
of Provincial revenue are about ex-
hausted and that terrible bug bear,
Direct Taxation, is now inevitable
unless the Liberals are at once turned
out and THEY are let in. As this has
been the cry for years and years past,
however, the country has wearied of
it. The speech of the Hon. Premier
Ross, at the opening of the budget
debate, made it clear that it was no
fault of the Conservatives themselves
that we are not to-day in debt. Had
the measures they proposed and those
they opposed for some years past not
been out voted by the Liberals, there
would have been to-day both a public
debt and direct taxation. That impor-
tant point has been made very clear.

THE SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Looking back over the records of the
past few years it is now easy to see
where the Conservative policy would
have landed the Province to-day. In
the first place there has been hardly a
public building erected, a bonus
granted or an expenditure made of any
importance that the Conservatives have
opposed at the time. In fact, in nearly
every case, they have generally
favored still larger expenditures. It

partly and for years before that time,
in which the Opposition have not raised
an outcry against the timber limit
sales and the general administration
of that department. Generally there
have been objections to the sales, and
then to the using of the proceeds of
such sales for the yearly expenditures.
They have argued that such timber
sales should not be made, that the
timber should be kept, ignoring the
fact that large quantities of it had its
growth years ago and was decaying,
and that many square miles get burned
over by forest fires, which danger
grows worse and worse as population
advances. They have argued, too,
that the proceeds of all such sales
should be kept in a fund for future
use, allowing the interest only to be
applied from year to year, though
interest on such investments are now
seldom over three per cent.

Hon. Premier Ross showed in his
budget speech that the Government
has received from such sales of woods
and forests, in all, \$27,720,965, and
that instead of all such sums being
"squandered" on current expenditure,
as has been so generally represented,
every dollar of it, and more too, has
been expended in the erection of per-
manent public buildings, such as
asylums, the Provincial building and
the like, every one of which the coun-
try stood in need of.

A farmer who would sell off some of
his standing timber and with the pro-
ceeds add to the value of his farm by
the erection of good houses and such
like improvements cannot be said to
have "squandered" the proceeds. The
Province has, to-day, good value to
show for all the money derived from
such timber sales. And there is, too,
yet remaining enough saleable pine,
spruce and other timber to afford an
excellent provincial revenue for many
years yet to come. There are good
evidences that our Crown lands, in-
cluding the timber, have been judi-
ciously managed, and this Government
deserves great praise, instead of blame,
for such administration. How would
all these necessary public institutions
have been erected but for these pro-
ceeds?

3. The Succession Duties.—It is now
some years since the Hon. Premier
Mowat introduced a measure to put a
tax on large estates willed away. The
feeling was that persons receiving
large legacies thus willed can well
afford to pay into the public treasury
a tax on them, and thus relieve the
hard working tax-payers. Since then
the other provinces have all adopted
such laws. Such has been the rule in
England for many years past. Since
that measure was adopted, in 1892,
nearly two millions have thus been
added to the Provincial treasury
(\$1,839,602). Last year the revenue
from that source was \$366,581.

All the time the Conservatives have
opposed this source of revenue, de-
nouncing it as "a tax on dead men"
and the like. It is not very long ago
that Col. Matheson, who is financial
critic for the Conservative party and
now complains that our Provincial
finances are not better off, introduced
a resolution to greatly reduce the
revenue from this source, and the
whole party supported him in it. That
fact stands on record in the journals
of the House. It is, therefore, no fault
of the Conservative party that there is
not a greater shortage on that account.

4. Taxes on Rich Companies.—There
was a great Conservative outcry raised
when, in 1899, the Government pro-
posed to levy small taxes on Insurance

Centr

LOAN &

TORONTO
Cor. K

HON. GEC

Paid-up
Reserve

3½%

4%

WRITE FOR
REPORT
IN

E. R. WOOD,
Managing D

of nearly three-quarters of a mil-
lion (\$684,341), from that source, and
gives good promise of being a per-
cent source of revenue for the future.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED

It is now easy to see what a con-
dition the Provincial finances may
have been in had the Conserva-
tive party had their way of it during
past ten years. We would have
millions off the liquor license fund
the municipalities would not have
more. We would have been shorted
millions on the Crown lands and
beer sales, and fires would have bu-
up much that has been sold.
We would have received a million or
less from Succession duties and
already very rich would have gained
all. We would have had a mil-
lion or more less from the tax levied
on the large money loaning and
making corporations and they
have added that much greater
dividends.

In a word we would have had
less of revenue and quite as great
an expenditure. No fault, there-
fore, of the Conservatives that we have
now a big public debt and a large
direct taxation. Should these
Conservatives be elected to power,
should they carry out when in power
what they have advocated in oppo-
sition, it seems clear enough that the
long predicted "empty treasury"
direct taxation" would be bro-

Our Linens

A large selection of these goods offering at the sale,
 \$2.75 Chenille Curtains for 2.48
 3.75 " " 3.45
 4.50 " " 4.00
 4.75 " " 4.35
 5.50 " " 4.95
 6.00 " " 5.45

Tapestry Curtains at special prices thus:
 4.00 Tapestry Curtains for 3.50
 4.25 " " 3.75
 4.75 " " 4.00
 5.00 " " 4.50

Lace Curtains, special new lines, 25c and 50c pair.
 3 yd Curtains 75c and 90c pair.
 3 1/2 yds long Lace Curtains \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 Higher priced lines also marked at special prices for this early sale

Extra Values in Table Linens.

We sell the famous Shamrock Linens, and quote special prices like this:
 Cream Bleached, 63 inches wide, Damask, for 35c.
 Cream Bleached Double Damask, 63 inches wide, for 40c.
 Cream Bleached Damask Tabling, 68 inches wide, for 50c.
 Bleached Linen Damask, special, 68 and 70 inches wide, 75c.
 Special Bleached Table Linen, Double Damask, 80 inches wide, \$1.10
 Extra value, 2 yds wide, Bleached Table Linen Damask, \$1 and \$1.25.

Chenille and Tapestry Covers.

50c to \$3.50 each.
 Chenille Covers 50c, \$1, 2.00, 2.50
 Tapestry Covers worth 75c for 60c, worth 1.25 for 1.00, worth 2.00 for 1.65, worth 2.50 for 2.00, worth 3.50 for 2.90.

Among the new goods arriving we want you to see the new Wool Satin De Soie in black and colors—also new black Alpaca.

Butterick Fashion Sheets for March will be here next week. Patterns mailed to any address free, on receipt of price.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co
 Cheapside. Napanee.

debt and direct taxation. That important point has been made very clear.

THE SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Looking back over the records of the past few years it is now easy to see where the Conservative policy would have landed the Province to-day. In the first place there has been hardly a public building erected, a bonus granted or an expenditure made of any importance that the Conservatives have opposed at the time. In fact, in nearly every case, they have generally favored still larger expenditures. It was so during the present Legislature in the matter of the beet sugar subsidies, good roads grants to municipalities, and some of the railway and other public grants. Mr. Whitney, in his Toronto speech last fall in which he laid down the platform on which he and his party propose to go to the country, clearly proposed larger expenditure to the University, to the Common Schools, to Agricultural Colleges, to aid Agricultural Societies and to other things that may now be mentioned, all of which would involve tens of thousands expenditure more every year. At the same time he and his party have stoutly opposed all along the means adopted for raising the revenue the Province now has.

Greater expenditure and less revenue is really the policy, and yet, under such an arrangement, a much greater surplus! The demagoguism of such cries must be clear to all intelligent men.

SOME ITEMS OF REVENUE.

Here are some of the important items of public revenue which the Conservatives have strongly opposed the adoption of, as the records of the Legislature will clearly show:—

The sale of our timber limits from time to time; the Provincial revenue from liquor licenses; the succession duties; the taxes on insurance companies and similar corporations. There are others, but these illustrations will suffice for the time being.

1. Liquor Licenses. — When the Crooks Liquor License Act was first passed, and nearly ever since, the Conservatives have opposed it. It was an important step for the country that the issue of such license was taken out of the hands of the local municipalities and placed in the hands of an independent Board of Provincial Commissioners, and its enforcement in the hands of an independent License Inspector, as well as the collection of the revenue. We all know how much the licensed houses have improved since that, and what a decrease there has been in the amount of drunkenness. Until that time—under the old Conservative administration — the Province got nothing from the license fund and the municipalities did not get as much as they now do.

The Honorable Provincial Treasurer showed in his budget speech that last year the Province received \$304,676 from that source, and the various municipalities got \$250,482. Since the law was passed, in 1876, the Provincial treasury has thus received no less than \$5,440,172, and the municipalities over six millions.

Now Mr. Whitney and his Conservative followers in the Legislature stand on record in the official records of the House in favor of taking this whole revenue from the Province! Had the country thus been deprived of that five and a half millions can any one doubt but that there would have been an actual Provincial debt to-day?

2. The Timber Limit Sales.—Scarcely a year has passed since Mr. Whitney has been leader of the Conservative

that Col. Matheson, who is financial critic for the Conservative party and now complains that our Provincial finances are not better off, introduced a resolution to greatly reduce the revenue from this source, and the whole party supported him in it. That fact stands on record in the journals of the House. It is, therefore, no fault of the Conservative party that there is not a greater shortage on that account.

4. Taxes on Rich Companies.—There was a great Conservative outcry raised when, in 1899, the Government proposed to levy small taxes on Insurance and Loan Companies, Banks and the like, all of which are rich money corporations, paying larger dividends and better able to pay taxes than most farmers. This was said to be "direct taxation" and it was predicted to the country that all such taxes would be charged right back on the people. As a matter of fact no such extra rates have been levied off the people. It is now plain enough that such corporations were all making profits enough to stand even much higher taxes than they have been called upon to pay. As it is there has been already a revenue

making corporations and they have added that much good dividends.

In a word we would have had lions less of revenue and quite as an expenditure. No fault, therefore of the Conservatives that we have now a big public debt and a direct taxation. Should these Conservatives be elected to power, should they carry out when in power what they have advocated in opposition, it seems clear enough that long predicted "empty treasury direct taxation" would be bro about. The facts of the case are before the tax-paying electors and should vote clearly for their interests.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The famous signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

CARE OF THE CANARY.

A Dealer Tells How the Bird Should Be Handled.

A Sixth avenue bird dealer when how to care for the frail claws of the nary said: "In handling a bird it ways well to use a silk handkerchief you will find after a few moments the bird will rest limp in the hand. is not because it is tame, but you drained its vitality by contact with hand. A silk glove on the hand is better than the handkerchief. While bird is lying on his back in the hand claw can be inspected by holding it tween the thumb and forefinger, and nails can be carefully trimmed with scissors. Care must be taken to hold nail up to the light and avoid cut near the little vein line that ex some way down. If the claws are a ed to get too long, they will curl up trip the bird and probably cause feet.

"To provide salt and keep the sharp and prevent it from becoming long a piece of cuttlefish should always kept in the cage. Care must be taken to hang a canary's cage too high, cially in a room where the gas w lighted at night, as the air in the part of the room becomes exhausted the bird is weakened. Even in su weather the cage should be covered night, as birds are sensitive to draft a bird catches a slight cold, this can be remedied by hanging a pie fat pork in the cage. The bird will at it, and unless the trouble is serious pork will cure it.

"Do not have birds sleep in a li room. They are accustomed to the ness at night. The cage, perches, should be cleaned every morning. The bird may enjoy a bath every day during the summer, there is di in too much bathing during the months. Twice a week will be suff then. If a bird is not inclined to t bath after the perches have been red-and the bath put in, it shows if h been in the habit of bathing that he not need it, so let the bath pass for day. Under favorable conditions a c should live for twelve or fifteen year

Art Trials.

Visitor—Rushing biz, eh?

Artist—Yes, but 'tain't what it is be. I get only 35 cents a yard for scape now, and the boss makes m in a row and a cloud in each pict

Imagination.

She—I've just been reading "A W In Paradise," by Talkington. How charmingly he writes of the calm h ness of married lovers!

He—Yes; he is a bachelor, you kn Brooklyn Life.

KICK A DOG

Kick a dog and he bites you.
 He bites you and you kick him.
 The more you kick the more he bites and the more he bites the more you kick. Each makes the other worse.

A thin body makes thin blood. Thin blood makes a thin body. Each makes the other worse. If there is going to be a change the help must come from outside.

Scott's Emulsion is the right help. It breaks up such a combination. First it sets the stomach right. Then it enriches the blood. That strengthens the body and it begins to grow new flesh.

A strong body makes rich blood and rich blood makes a strong body. Each makes the other better. This is the way Scott's Emulsion puts the thin body on its feet. Now it can get along by itself. No need



of medicine.

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
 TORONTO CANADA
 50c. and \$1. all druggists.

THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½% Interest allowed on
Deposits Repayable on
Demand

4% Interest allowed on
Debentures Repayable
on 60 days' notice

WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL
REPORT AND FURTHER
INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,
Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

ly three-quarters of a million
\$41), from that source, and it
good promise of being a perman-
ent source of revenue for the future.

AT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED.

now easy to see what a condi-
tion the Provincial finances might
have been in had the Conservative
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Conservatives that we have not
paid big public debt and a large
taxation. Should these same
victims be elected to power, and
they carry out when in power
they have advocated in opposi-
tion, seems clear enough that their
redicited "empty treasury and
taxation" would be brought

Spools and Thread.

The spool mills use about 82,000
cords, or 16,000,000 feet, of birch an-
nually, turning out 800,000,000 spools,
each spool large enough to carry 200
yards of thread. The amount of
thread that could be wound upon these
800,000,000 spools would reach 3,600
times around the world at the equator
and leave a little for mending.

Nervous Dyspepsia How it shakes
one up, invades sleep, destroys strength, adds
a real misery to life. Not the stomach but the
nerves are affected. Starved nerves make the
whole trouble. You need Ferrozone because
it is a nerve food. It supplies the elements that
are needed to make rich red blood. This is the
savings bank of health. The richer the blood
in red cells, the richer you're sure to be in
health. Ferrozone quickly makes blood,
strengthens the nervous system, strengthens
the digestive organs and, presto! the nervous
disturbance disappears. Sold by A. W. Grange
& Bro.

A woman in this town attends so strictly
to her own business that she rarely if ever
goes calling on her neighbors. Hardly any
of them know her, she stays at home so
closely. The other day she went to call on
one of her nearest neighbors and it sur-
prised the woman so much that she fell
over and struck her head against a chair,
which shows that nothing is as strange as
for folks to mind their own affairs.—
Campbellford Despatch.

HOW ROYALTY SPENDS SUNDAY.

When King Edward and Queen
Alexandra were the Prince and Prin-
cess of Wales, the following interest-
ing account of how they were in the
habit of spending Sunday appeared in
"The Quiver." The writer says:—

Sunday with their Royal Highnesses,
the Prince and Princess of Wales, is
passed in much the same quiet way as
with Her Majesty, the Queen, inas-
much as religious ceremonies are faith-
fully observed, and the household and
servants are spared all unnecessary
duties. The guests wend their way,
as the hour of eleven approaches, to-
ward the little Church of St. Mary
Magdalene in the park. There is a
private footway direct from the house
to the church gate; by this the Royal
family often proceed, driving round by
the road only in case of unpropitious
weather. Sunday afternoon is quietly
spent in the house or park. Dinner is
served at half-past seven. Occasion-
ally, however, dinner is a little later,
as the Prince and Princess may be
attending evening service in one of the
village churches near. The small
station, some two miles away, where
the Royal family have their own wait-
ing rooms, is closed on Sunday, as no
train whatever is run on that day.
By this means the church is kept clear
of an attendance prompted by curios-
ity, and also the men employed have
the entire day's rest secured to them.
In fact no unnecessary work in any
shape or way is performed on Sunday
in any one part of the Prince's
domains.

Sunday at Marlborough House
differs slightly from Sunday at Sand-
ringham, but the day is spent in com-
parative quietude. In the morning
their Royal Highnesses attend divine
service held in what is known as the
German (Lutheran) chapel. After
luncheon the Princess and her daugh-
ters may possibly attend one of the
West End churches to hear some popu-
lar preacher or to be present at a
children's service. It is not only at
Sandringham and Marlborough House
that Sunday observances are rigidly
adhered to by the Prince and Princess
of Wales, but also in any of the con-
tinental places where they may be
staying. There is an old saying that
when you go to Rome do as the
Romans do, but our Prince honors this
rule in the breach, for although he has
ever been a constant visitor to Paris,
yet he has never seen the French Derby
for the simple reason that it is run on
the Sunday. In a matter where hun-
dreds and thousands of christians have
followed the fashion of the gay capital
they are visiting and indulged their
love of horses and of pleasure, the
Prince has set a good example and
absented himself. In every way the
Prince and Princess have always
faithfully observed the Sabbath, and
we, as a christian people may con-
gratulate ourselves that our future
King and Queen will steadfastly up-
hold the sanctity of the day of God,
and the doctrines of the christian
church.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

GET COMFORT.

There is little comfort in life when a
person is afflicted with pain. Donald
Babcock, farmer, Harrowsmith, Ont.,
was a sufferer from rheumatism for
years. When advised to take Dr. Hall's
Rheumatic Cure he did so, and two bottles
of this wonderful preparation, with two
boxes of Climax Iron Tonic Pills, com-
pletely cured him. He has not had a
twinge of pain since, and attends to his
duties regularly. This great blood puri-
fier is put up in bottles containing ten
days treatment. Price 50 cents at all
drug stores or The Dr. Hall Medicine
Co., Kingston, Ont.

France Was the Birthplace of Many Universal Designations.

Some people occasionally feel bewildered
by the names the articles of feminine
apparel bear and will be interested in
learning their origin and derivation. The
word "costume" comes from the French
word signifying custom and dress from
the French verb dresser, to make
straight, and this is derived from deriger,
to direct. Petticoat comes from the Anglo-
Norman outdoor garment which was
called a "cotte" and was subsequently
modified into coat.

Petticoat, or small coat, is due to petty,
signifying small. Skirt is from the Anglo-
Saxon word scyrta, to shorten. We have
come to consider that which covers the
lower part of the body as a skirt and the
upper part the bodice, the word bodice
being the plural of body, for more than
one bodice is mostly worn.

The word "gown" comes from the
Welsh "gwn." "Corset" is a French
word, from "corps," the body, and the di-
minutive "ette"—namely, a little body.
"Stays" express support, from the French
word "estai." "Trousseau" comes from
the French "trousse," a bundle. "Hose"
is an Anglo-Saxon German word, derived
from the Icelandic "hsa." "Stock" is the
Anglo-Saxon for stocking, which means a
trunk. "Garter" comes from "jarretiere,"
the French word, and "garetto," the Ital-
ian, which denotes the bend of the knee.

"Pocket" means "poke," a bag or
pouch, with the diminutive, the pocket
being only a little bag inserted in a gar-
ment of any other article. We derive
"polonaise" from the Poles, who call
their soutout the polonnie, but "pelisse"
comes from the Latin "pelicea," which
was generally made of fur. Mackintosh
is the name of its inventor, and "umbrel-
la" is from "umbra," a little shade.

The Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns Are Popular With All Ladies.

The Manufacturers Send Full
Range of Designs to Any
Address.

Mrs. Morton F. Paling, Winnipeg, Man.,
writes as follows: "The three mat and rug
patterns ordered from you are received.
They are lovely and far ahead of other
designs I have seen. I shall show them to
my friends, many of whom are desirous of
making up rugs for their homes. Many
thanks for your prompt attention to my
order. I use your celebrated Diamond
Dyes and find them the best."

Ladies who have not yet received sheets
of new designs of the Diamond Dye Mat
and Rug Patterns, will do well to send a
Postal Card with address to The Wells &
Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain
St., Montreal, P.Q. All designs mailed
free to any part of Canada and Newfound-
land.

More Home Knitters Wanted

To Work at Their Homes
Under the Direction of

A Pair In 30 Minutes

word we would have had millions of revenue and quite as great expenditure. No fault, therefore, Conservatives that we have not a big public debt and a large taxation. Should these same conservatives be elected to power, and they carry out when in power they have advocated in opposition seems clear enough that their predicted 'empty treasury and taxation' would be brought about. The facts of the case are now the tax-paying electors and they vote clearly for their own ends.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



CARE OF THE CANARY.

der Tells How the Bird Should Be Handled.

lxth avenue bird dealer when asked to care for the frail claws of the canary. "In handling a bird it is always well to use a silk handkerchief or ill find after a few moments that the bird will rest limp in the hand. This because it is tame, but you have destroyed its vitality by contact with the hand. A silk glove on the hand is even better than the handkerchief. While the bird is lying on his back in the hand the can be inspected by holding it between the thumb and forefinger, and the claws can be carefully trimmed with sharp scissors. Care must be taken to hold the bird up to the light and avoid cutting the little vein line that extends away down. If the claws are allowed to grow too long, they will curl up and the bird and probably cause sore

provide salt and keep the bill and prevent it from becoming too piece of cuttlefish should always be in the cage. Care must be taken not to put a canary's cage too high, especially in a room where the gas will be bad at night, as the air in the upper part of the room becomes exhausted, and the bird is weakened. Even in summer the cage should be covered at night as birds are sensitive to drafts. If a canary catches a slight cold, this can usually be remedied by hanging a piece of ice in the cage. The bird will peck at it and unless the trouble is serious the ice will cure it.

not have birds sleep in a lighted cage. They are accustomed to the darkness at night. The cage, perches, etc., should be cleaned every morning. While the bird may enjoy a bath every other morning during the summer, there is danger of much bathing during the cold season. Twice a week will be sufficient. If a bird is not inclined to take a bath after the perches have been removed, the bath put in, it shows if he has not the habit of bathing that he does need it, so let the bath pass for that. Under favorable conditions a canary will live for twelve or fifteen years."

Art Trials.

tor—Rushing biz, eh?
st—Yes, but 'tain't what it used to get only 35 cents a yard for land now, and the boss makes me put a row and a cloud in each picture!

Imagination.

—I've just been reading "A Winter Paradise," by Talkington. How amazingly he writes of the calm happiness of married lovers!
—Yes; he is a bachelor, you know.—lyn Life.

one of her nearest neighbors and it surprised the woman so much that she fell over and struck her head against a chair, which shows that nothing is as strange as for folks to mind their own affairs.—Campbellford Despatch.

More Home Knitters Wanted



Machine weighs 17 pounds. It is more wonderful than a sewing machine, just as durable, and higher speed.

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experience, we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of seamless knitting is now done by one Family Machine, thereby enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The Machine being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

The large export trade to the North-west Territories, British Columbia, and the British Colonies, furnishes an unlimited demand for our goods, and, with the combined co-operation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enables us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is \$10.00 per hundred, or at the rate of 10c per pair; woollen men's socks, 5c, and motormen's mittens, 12c a pair. All other work in proportion to size.

The machine can be operated by any one of a family, and at our prices any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return. Likewise when finished, we pay return charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day, and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that \$15.00 or \$20.00 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly signed by them, and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we may send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual, and this confidence must be established if we are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides, we are doing an extensive business, and must be governed by business principles.

The manufactured price of the machine is \$15, and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us.

If at any time after you commence, and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expense only.

There is a Large Demand by the Trade for this class of work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will give you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

To Work at Their Homes

Under the Direction of

The GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO.

37 MELINDA ST., TORONTO,

To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned.

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide, requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Contract, order form, and remittance, as a guarantee, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work at once.

A Pair in 30 Minutes



OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS

references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially engaged with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you, and at least one good reference, together with the remittance, accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence.

Respectfully yours,
GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda Street, Toronto
Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending \$2.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping, and we will send everything to your nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, Yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

ORDER FORM—\$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form.

To the Glasgow Woollen Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto.
Gentlemen—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose \$15 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, \$15, and wish to discontinue, that the Glasgow Woollen Co. will take back the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, refund me the amount paid for same.

Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

Full name

P. O. Street

County .. Prov.....

Nearest Express Office is at

For reference I name the following person:

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NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY.

NAPANEE EXPRESS.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEL

Pumpkin Seed -
Alic. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Aloe Seed -
Piperment -
El Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER,

**SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

CASH SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

CASH PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed				
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lve Tweed	0	6:30	6:30	6:30	Lve Deseronto	0	6:30	6:30	6:30
Moore	3	6:38	6:38	6:38	Yarker	4	7:10	7:10	7:10
Larkins	7	6:50	6:50	6:50	Lve Napanee	9	7:15	7:15	7:15
Marlbank	13	7:10	7:10	7:10	Napanee Mills	15	7:40	7:40	7:40
Erinsville	17	7:25	7:25	7:25	Newburgh	17	8:00	8:00	8:00
Tamworth	20	7:40	7:40	7:40	Thomson's Mills	18	8:10	8:10	8:10
Wilson	24	8:00	8:00	8:00	Camden East	19	8:15	8:15	8:15
Enterprise	25	8:00	8:00	8:00	Yarker	23	8:30	8:30	8:30
Mudlake Bridge	28	8:13	8:13	8:13	Galbraith	25	8:55	8:55	8:55
Moscow	31	8:25	8:25	8:25	Lve Galbraith	25	9:07	9:07	9:07
Yarker	35	8:35	8:35	8:35	Moscow	27	9:07	9:07	9:07
Camden East	35	9:00	9:00	9:00	Mudlake Bridge	30	9:20	9:20	9:20
Thomson's Mills	40	9:10	9:10	9:10	Enterprise	32	9:25	9:25	9:25
Newburgh	41	9:25	9:25	9:25	Wilson	34	9:40	9:40	9:40
Napanee Mills	42	9:40	9:40	9:40	Tamworth	38	9:40	9:40	9:40
					Erinsville	41	9:55	9:55	9:55

WILD ANIMAL SLEEP.

Heavy, Peaceful Slumber of Lions, Tigers and Bears.

There is nothing odd or peculiar about the sleep of the lions and tigers. In captivity they show the same indifference to danger that they manifest in the jungle and by day or night will slumber through an unusual tumult, unmindful or unconscious of the noise. Their sleep is commonly heavy and peaceful.

Bears are also heavy sleepers, but less disposed than lions and tigers to slumber in the daytime. Grizzly bears usually curl up under the rocks, but sometimes they crawl up to the very top of the rocks and, with front paws spread around the iron cage bars, go to sleep in what seems an uncomfortable position. But bears never release their muscular grasp of an object when asleep.

The black bears will curl up among the branches of a tree when they have the opportunity and go to sleep in this peculiar position. The polar bears show a peculiarity in the selection of their sleeping places. They choose one particular corner of the cage for the purpose and invariably seek this out for the night's rest.

The high strung, nervous animals are the most interesting to watch at night. They usually belong to the hunted tribes, whose lives are in constant danger in the forest, and they possess such a highly developed nervous system that they really sleep with one eye open. The slightest noise will instantly awaken them.

The prairie wolves merely seem to close their eyes for an instant and then open them again to see if all is quiet. Many vain attempts have been made to photograph these animals by flashlight, and without exception the camera has revealed the fact that one eye at least was partly open.

The day sleepers in the menageries are for some reason the heaviest slumberers of all, and when they close their eyes in early morning they seem almost as stupid as if drugged. This is in marked contrast to the light night sleepers, who on the approach of danger are instantly awake and on the alert.

NOT A SISTER TO HIM.

She Was Willing, Though, to Become One of the Family.

He was past fifty and thought he was in love with a girl of twenty. He should have known better, but somehow some men of that age don't know anything better than a girl of twenty. He was old enough to be her father, for his own son was five years older than the girl. The man had been a widower for only two years and was just beginning to take notice, which may have accounted for his youthful taste.

She was not in love with him a little bit and had no idea that he was loving her until he sprung it upon her in the most unexpected fashion, as elderly men are liable to do in their love affairs. Widows are likely to be that way, too, so that it may be said to be a characteristic common to either sex after a certain age.

The incident was almost tragic. "My dear Margaret," he said to her one afternoon when he had met her by chance down town and walked home with her, "I have known you since you were a little girl and have always liked you. Since you have grown to womanhood I have talked to you on several occasions, and I think you do not dislike me. I have more than liked you. Indeed I love you, Margaret, and I want you to be my wife."

"W-w-why, Mr. Blank," stuttered the girl, utterly routed by the sudden and unexpected attack, "I-I never thought of such a thing. I have the greatest respect for you, but I do not love you and cannot marry you. I would!"

"I don't know what you are going to say," he interrupted, "but for heaven's sake don't say you'll be a sister to me."

The girl laughed. She was recovering from the first shock.

"I won't, Mr. Blank," she said, "but I do want to be a daughter-in-law to you."

Torpid Li

Is sometimes responsible for digestion, that is, **DYSPEPSIA.**

When it is, What headache, dizziness, constipation, What fits of despondency, What fears of imaginary evils, with the distress after eating, the of the stomach, the bad taste in the mouth and so forth, to make the life of a sufferer scarcely worth living!

Dyspepsia resulted from torpidity the case of Mrs. Jones, 2320 N. Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great sufferer.

Her statement made in her 77th year that she was completely cured of its attendant aches and pains, have been, by a faithful use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That acts on all the digestive organs, cures dyspepsia, and give permanent tone to the whole system.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons seeking their names to correspond sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without name attached will not be published.

DENBIGH.

(Too late for last week's issue)

The heavy snow storms of the last week for a few days nearly blocked the roads were entirely blocked our mail service delayed. The roads are open again but travel is still heavy and slow. The great depth of snow making it difficult in the bush and swamps a difficult and unprofitable.

Through the efforts of Mr. Wartman a new post office at Falls P. O.—will be opened on the day of February in the settlement, about six miles from this village. The mail service at Slate Falls and Denbigh will be weekly. Walter Thompson has been appointed postmaster.

Rev. P. Besig, who has been several weeks in Philadelphia, town and other cities and Pennsylvania, has just returned. Mrs. Besig, who has for some time been under medical treatment at the German hospital of Philadelphia, accompanied him homewards to Eganville, but owing to the state of the roads and her precarious and delicate state of health she could not continue the journey further and will for some time remain at her little daughter, enjoy the widely known hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. G. Brackebusch, of Eganville.

Theodore Thompson, who has been several weeks under special treatment at the General hospital, has returned home considerably improved and with every prospect of complete recovery.

Chas. Stein, sr., who for some weeks was so low that some feared he was momentarily expected to die, has rallied again so that he is now moving about the house, and he is quite hopeful that he will be able to add a few years more to his life and three.

Stanley Perty, a young man who a month ago had the misfortune to break the bone in his leg, is still at the Chatsworth where he is receiving every care attended to carefully by Dr. Graham. He is improving very much and it will at best be a long time before he will be able to use the limb again.

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6
Lve Tweed	6	30	3	05
Stoco	7	38	3	15
Larkins	7	50	3	30
Marbank	13	7	10	30
Brinsville	17	7	25	40
Tanworth	20	7	40	45
Wilson	24	8	00	45
Enterprise	25	8	00	45
Mudlake Bridge	28	8	13	25
Moscow	31	8	13	25
Galbraith	33	8	25	30
Yarker	35	9	00	30
Camden East	39	9	10	35
Thomson's Mills	40	9	25	50
Newburgh	41	9	40	35
Napanee Mills	42	9	55	30
Napanee	49	9	55	30
Deseronto Junction	54	10	00	35
Deseronto	58	10	00	35

Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve Deseronto	6	45	7	10
Deseronto Junction	7	10	12	25
Napanee	9	10	12	25
Napanee Mills	15	8	10	12
Newburgh	17	8	10	12
Thomson's Mills	18	8	10	12
Camden East	19	8	10	12
Yarker	23	8	10	12
Yarker	23	8	10	12
Galbraith	25	9	07	1
Moscow	27	9	07	1
Mudlake Bridge	30	9	20	1
Enterprise	32	9	20	1
Wilson	34	9	40	2
Tanworth	38	9	40	2
Brinsville	41	9	55	3
Marbank	45	10	10	3
Larkins	51	10	35	7
Stoco	53	10	50	7
Tweed	58	11	05	7

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6
Lve Kingston	0	4	00	4
G. T. R. Junction	10	4	00	4
Murvale	14	4	00	4
Arr Harrowsmith	19	5	00	5
Lv Sydenham	23	8	00	8
Harrowsmith	19	8	10	5
Frontenac	22	8	10	5
Yarker	25	8	10	5
Yarker	25	8	10	5
Camden East	30	9	00	3
Thomson's Mills	31	9	00	3
Newburgh	32	9	25	3
Napanee Mills	34	9	40	3
Napanee	40	9	55	3
Napanee, West End	40	9	55	3
Deseronto Junction	45	10	00	3
Deseronto	49	10	00	3

Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve Deseronto	0	4	00	4
Deseronto Junction	7	10	12	25
Arr Napanee	9	10	12	25
Napanee	9	10	12	25
Napanee Mills	15	8	10	12
Newburgh	17	8	10	12
Thomson's Mills	18	8	10	12
Camden East	19	8	10	12
Yarker	23	8	10	12
Yarker	23	8	10	12
Frontenac	27	9	00	6
Arr Harrowsmith	30	9	00	6
Sydenham	34	9	00	6
Harrowsmith	30	9	05	6
Murvale	35	9	15	6
Glendale	39	9	25	6
G. T. R. Junction	47	9	40	6
Kingston	49	10	00	6

A. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN the Leonard Block in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M., M. C. P. S.

Physician and Surgeon

Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant. Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,450,000

RESERVE FUND \$2,150,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.

Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash,

Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

Richard St., Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51lv

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 5y

DEROCHE & MADDEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block,

Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate

H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51lv J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Ann Kennedy, late of the Village of Newburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 38, of Chapter 129, R.S.O. 1897, that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the late Catherine Ann Kennedy, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of December, 1901, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitors for Mary Fitzmartin and Daniel Whelan, executors of the last will and testament of the said Catherine Ann Kennedy, deceased, on or before the 18th day of February, 1902, their claim and surnames and addresses with full particulars, in writing, of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them only verified by statutory declaration.

And take notice that after the said 18th day of February, 1902, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them or their solicitors at the time of such distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN,

Solicitors for said executors, Mary Fitzmartin and Daniel Whelan.

Dated at Napanee this 13th Jan., 1902. 5d

more than I love you. Indeed I love you, Margaret, and I want you to be my wife."

"W-w-why, Mr. Blank," stuttered the girl, utterly routed by the sudden and unexpected attack, "I—I never thought of such a thing. I have the greatest respect for you, but I do not love you and cannot marry you. I would!"

"I don't know what you are going to say," he interrupted, "but for heaven's sake don't say you'll be a sister to me."

The girl laughed. She was recovering from the first shock.

"I won't, Mr. Blank," she said, "but I do want to be a daughter-in-law to you. Your son asked me to marry him a week ago, and I said 'Yes.' I think he is perfectly dear, don't you?"

"Oh, of course," assented the father, but he wasn't as happy as she was.

A Chopped Roast.

A "chopped roast," as it is called, which is frequently served in German households, is somewhat similar to the American veal loaf or beef roll, but sufficiently unlike to offer variety. Get from a butcher whom you can trust a pound each of beef, veal and pork, the meat free from sinews and chopped separately. With this mix fifteen pieces of zwieback rolled very fine, three beaten eggs, one cupful of water, an even tablespoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, a little grated nutmeg and a small onion grated. Mix thoroughly and shape into a loaf. Lay over the top three or four thin strips of salt pork. Bake an hour and a quarter in a quick oven, basting thoroughly. This is especially good served cold with potato salad.

The Rest of the Quotation.

Willie—Papa, what is the rest of the quotation, "Man proposes and"—

Mr. Henpeck (sadly)—Woman seldom refuses.

About Due.

Full soon the Christmas poet will, With wondrous knowing grin, Pick up his trenchant pen and drag The Yule log poem in.

"The Pace That Kills."

"He's going the pace that kills." "Indeed? Has a racing automobile, I suppose?"

Adroit.

It is with some adroitness that Algy plays at golf— His man assumes the attitudes, while he himself drives off.

A Genius.

A genius is a man who can make other men believe he knows more than they do.

Usually So.

All things may come To those who wait, But when they do

Stimulus.

This world is full of trouble Which every path besets, And the more you talk about it The more troublesome it gets. —Chicago Record

Making It Tender.

"What's all that noise about, waiter?" "Didn't you order your steak?"

The Contents of the P.

There were chopped meat and cits And raisins without number, And goblins wild who came to vie When I essayed to slumber.

She Forgot.

Clarence—When will Miss I back? Servant—She didn't say. I said she was out; that's all.

Where, Oh, Where?

We've horsey girls and auto girls And mannish girls galore, But where, oh, where's the girl We used to know of yore?



Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

Sold everywhere in cans of all sizes. Made by Imperial Oil Company.

more about the house, and in quite hopeful that he will be a few years more to his friends and three.

Stanley Perry, a young man month ago had the misfortune of a tree to break the bone of his legs, is still at the Chatso where he is receiving every care attended to carefully by Dr. Graham. He is improving very and it will at best be a long before he will be able to use the limb again.

Thos. Ferguson, who has a very low and under Dr. G treatment for a couple of weeks reported as making very slow but able progress towards recovery.

The Gillies Bros. Co., of 1 have opened again, during this an-office at the Denbigh House. Mr. Ardice McNab as book John Kerr continues to act as for the said lumber company, district. He had a rather good find on his journey from Dacre high. Near the so-called hand, between Griffith and D came upon the dead body of I a son of John Holly, postn Balvenie, in the Township of who had been frozen to death road, while under the influence liquor. The young man was to immoderate drinking and obviously some very narrow escape closing his life when under its influence.

OUR MOTTO:

"Accuracy, Care and Attention"

Our continued success in business best proof that we enjoy the confidence of the public. We drugs with the greatest possible care and attention. Our stock preparations is always up-to-date, Perfumes the finest and cheapest.

ALL RANKS AND CONDITIONS

of our people are now using Paine's Compound, the great health restorative medicine in the world has record of cures to its credit. new, fresh blood, corrects digestive energy to body, nerves and brain feel unwell, give Paine's Celery Compound a trial.

T. A. HUFFMAN, Napanee.

Selling, Not Reading

"What's the extra about, he? Kid (in great haste)—Ho know? I don't have time for paper.

Stimulus.

This world is full of trouble Which every path besets, And the more you talk about it The more troublesome it gets. —Chicago Record

Making It Tender.

"What's all that noise about, waiter?" "Didn't you order your steak?"

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Clarence—When will Miss I back? Servant—She didn't say. I said she was out; that's all.

Where, Oh, Where?

We've horsey girls and auto girls And mannish girls galore, But where, oh, where's the girl We used to know of yore?

torpid Liver

Sometimes responsible for difficult digestion, that is, **DYSPEPSIA**. It is, headache, dizziness, constipation, fits of despondency, fears of imaginary evils, conduce to distress after eating, the sourness of stomach, the bad taste in the mouth, forth, to make the life of the scarcely worth living!

episia resulted from torpid liver in the case of Mrs. Jones, 2320 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great sufferer. Her statement made in her 77th year is that she was completely cured of it and all attendant aches and pains, as others are, by a faithful use of

Woods' Sarsaparilla

acts on all the digestive organs, dyspepsia, and give permanent vigor to the whole system.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

respondents.—Persons sending in from the surrounding district must give names to correspondence as a good faith, not for publication. Correspondence received without the attached will not be published.

DENBIGH.

(Too late for last week's issue.)

heavy snow storms of last week for a few days nearly isolated. The roads were entirely blocked and all service delayed. The main line is open again but travelling on it is still heavy and unpleasant. The depth of snow makes work in the bush and swamps also very t and unprofitable.

ough the efforts of Mr. F. S. can a new post office—Slate, O.—will be opened on the first of February in the Thompson place, about six miles north of village. The mail service between Falls and Denbigh will be better. Walter Thompson has been appointed postmaster.

P. Besig, who has been away weeks in Philadelphia, Norris and other cities and places in Pennsylvania, has just returned home. Besig, who has for some time under medical treatment in the hospital of Philadelphia, arrived home homewards as far as possible, but owing to the dangerous state of the roads and her still pre- and delicate state of health, did not continue the journey any and will for some time, with the daughter, enjoy the care and known hospitality of the Rev. Mr. G. Brackebusch, of Egan-

dore Thompson, who has for weeks been under special treatment at the General hospital, King's returned home considerably recovered and with every hope of a recovery.

Stein, sr., who for a couple of weeks was so low that sometimes his was momentarily expected, has again so that he is able to about the house, and he is now hopeful that he will be able to live a few years more to his four score years.

ley Perry, a young man who a ago had the misfortune in fall-ree to break the bone in one of his legs, is still at the Chatson House, where he is receiving every care and is being treated carefully by Dr. W. A. n. He is improving very slowly, but will at best be a long time yet before he will be able to use the injured leg.

AT A SAVINGS BANK.

Why a Man Who Was in a Hurry Did Not Make a Deposit.

The business man who was in a hurry was standing in line at the savings bank, waiting his turn to deposit. There was only one person ahead of him, and he was congratulating himself upon this good luck. The person ahead was a woman, and when the business man arrived she was just opening negotiations with the receiving teller.

"Now, I want to open accounts," she began, "for some little nieces and nephews of mine. It's for a present, you know," confidentially. "and I'm only going to put \$5 in each book. Of course that isn't much, but"— Here the teller endeavored to get down to the business details, but in vain. "If they're real saving, as I want them to be, they'll soon make it more. Lots of rich men started with"—

"Yes, yes, madam," interrupted the teller in desperation; "of course they did. Now, what are these children's names and ages?"

"Why, there's Fannie, my namesake, she's nine—no, maybe it was eight her last birthday. What? Oh, her full name? Frances Jane, of course. How stupid of me! And then Johnnie—no, John William, named after an uncle that died. He's six and just as cute as he can be. You wouldn't believe what that child!"

"Yes, I would, madam, but please be as brief as possible and omit everything but business. Are there any more children?"

"Oh, yes. There's the baby, Mildred. She's ten months old, and I thought she seemed pretty young to have a bankbook all to herself, so I'd like to take one for her and her mother together. Her mother's only my brother's sister-in-law, but she's just like an own sister to me. What? I can't do that? Well, that's funny, but you fix it according to the rules, of course."

The business man, who had at first glared savagely at the loquacious depositor, now shifted wearily from one leg to the other and began to show signs of collapse.

The teller succeeded in extracting the necessary information as to the birthplace of the children and then inquired in whose names the books were to be held in trust for them.

"Will you have it in their mother's name or their father's or whose?" he asked shortly.

"Their father's! Mercy sakes!" exclaimed the depositor energetically. "Why, he's a perfect good for nothing scamp if there ever was one. You couldn't trust him!"

"No, I suppose not," hastened the teller, repenting that unfortunate suggestion. "The mother's, then, I suppose. Her name, age and birthplace, please? Be as quick as you can, madam."

As he finished the entries he turned, with a sigh of relief and a look of pity for the business man, who had been waiting so long. But the latter had given up.

Variety.

The weather man tries hard to please;
No zeal could e'er be greater.
At early morn it starts to freeze
And thaws five minutes later.

The Whole Business.

"Will you give me your name, please?"
"Yep, if you'll take me hand and heart along wid it."

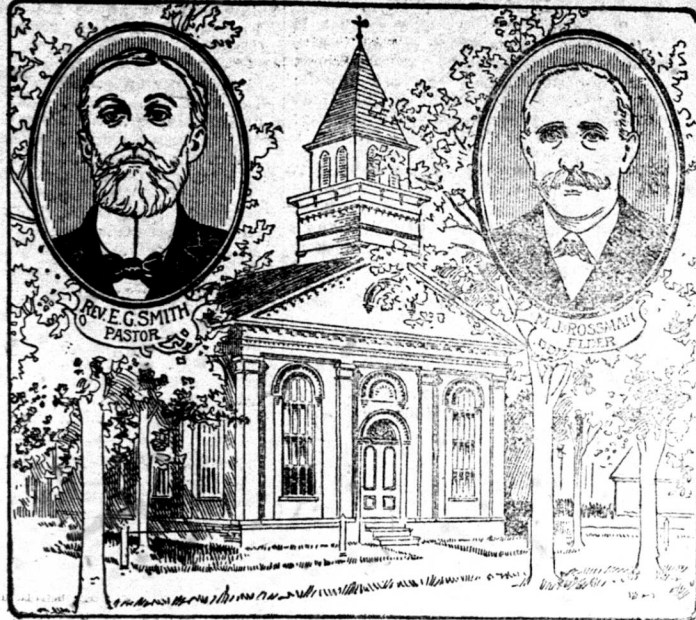
A Testimonial.

"Dea R Sirs? IT is with P Leasu re
Thta i tke my pen inHand
To sho wyou what @ Treas ure
Your tyep-writer is * It's gr&nd."

He Bows to That.

"He seems to be ignored socially."
"Ignored! Why, say, he hasn't even been invited to a party."

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

THE day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

A dignified representative of the Presbyterian church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth. My little boy seven years of age had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific. As a tonic for weak and worn out people it has few or no equals."—REV. E. G. SMITH.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores, and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place, writes:

"For a long time I was troubled with catarrh of the kidneys and tried many remedies, all of which gave me no relief. Peruna was recommended to me by several friends, and after using a few bottles I am pleased to say that the long looked for relief was found and I am now enjoying better health than I have for years. It is certainly a grand medicine."—M. J. Rossman.

Hon. S. D. McNery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regard to Peruna:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—Peruna is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it.—S. D. McNery.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

JOTS Culled from Exchanges.

A Denver man is seeking divorce because his wife refuses to support him. Some women have no sense of duty.

A newspaper is the servant of the people. Yes, and many people abuse it and trample upon it as they do upon their servants.

Those Worrying Piles!—One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the

When a man talks all by himself that is called a monologue. When a cat gets to talking on the back fence that's a catalogue.

The first Chinaman came to this country about fifty years ago. Within twenty-five years 200,000 found their way hither. It is said there are 1,500 Chinese slave girls on the Pacific coast.

Twenty Years of Bronchitis. Captain Dunlop, of Kingston, commander of the steamer "Bohemian," of the R. & O. fleet, suffered unceasingly for twenty years, and although he took treatment all that time permanent relief was not obtained until he used "Carrarhazone," which cured him quickly and permanently. The Captain says "Carrarhazone" is the best cure for Bronchitis on the face of the globe, pleasant to use, quick to relieve and sure to

hopeful that he will be able to
few years more to his four score
ree.

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ago had the misfortune in fall-
ree to break the bone in one of
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ed to carefully by Dr. W. A.
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will at best be a long time yet
he will be able to use the injured
gain.

s. Ferguson, who has also been
low and under Dr. Graham's
ent for a couple of weeks, is re-
as making very slow but notice-
ogress towards recovery.

Gillies Bros. Co., of Braeside,
pened again, during this winter,
e at the Denbigh House, with
rdice McNab as bookkeeper.

Kerr continues to act as agent
e said lumber company in this
e. He had a rather gruesome
his journey from Dacre to Den-
Near the so-called height of
between Griffith and Dacre, he
upon the dead body of D. Holly,
of John Holly, postmaster at
ie, in the Township of Griffith,
ad been frozen to death on the
white under the influence of
The young man was a slave
moderate drinking and had pre-
y some very narrow escapes from
his life when under its baneful
ce.

OUR MÖTTO:
uracy, Care and Attention."

continued success in business the
of that we enjoy the unbounded
nce of the public. We dispense
ith the greatest possible accuracy,
d attention. Our stock of Toilet
tions is always up-to-date, and our
es the finest and cheapest.

ALL RANKS AND CONDITIONS
people are now using Paine's Celery
and, the great health restorer. No
medicine in the world has such a
of cures to its credit. It makes
esh blood, corrects digestion, gives
to body, nerves and brain. If you
well, give Paine's Celery Compound

T. A. HUFFMAN, Druggist,
Napanee, Ont

Selling, Not Reading.
at's the extra about, hey?"
(in great haste)—How do I
I don't have time to read de

Stimulus.
This world is full of trouble
Which every path besets,
And the more you talk about it,
The more troublesome it gets.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Making It Tender.
at's all that noise out there
waiter?"
n't you order your steak tender,

The Contents of the Pie.
are were chopped meat and citron, too,
And raisins without number,
And goblins wild who came to view
When I essayed to slumber.

She Forgot.
ence—When will Miss Bink be
ant—She didn't say. She just
he was out; that's all.

Where, Oh, Where?
We've horry girls and auto girls
And mannish girls galore,
But where, oh, where's the girly girl
We used to know of yore?

Please.
"Yep, if you'll take me hand and
heart along wid it."

A Testimonial.
"Dea RSirs? IT is with P. Deas me
Tha i @ke my pEn inHand
To sho wyou what @ iReas ure
Your tyep-writer is "It,s gränd."

He Bows to That.
"He seems to be ignored socially."
"Ignored! Why, say, he hasn't even
a bowing acquaintance, except with
the inevitable!"

Winter Pest.
He is with us once again;
We'll abuse him as of yore;
We could maul him with a cane—
The man who never shuts the door.

**It Has Saved Thousands From
The Grave.**

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND
The Great Disease Banisher is Now
Recommended by Able Phy-
sicians and Its Virtues Ex-
tollled by Prominent
Clergymen.

Sickly children, weary women, and tired,
broken-down men find in Paine's Celery
Compound health, strength and happiness.
For all the diseases which are really the
results of weakened nerves, such as dyspep-
sia, headache, sleeplessness, rheumatism
and kidney and liver troubles, Paine's
Celery Compound is the only remedy that
absolutely cures. It has done more good
for humanity than any other medical dis-
covery of the past fifty years, and well
deserves the hearty and grateful praise of
the thousands whom it has snatched from
the jaws of death.

Rev. John S. Michaud, Bishop of Bur-
lington, Vt., one of the most prominent
priests of the Roman Catholic church in
America, writes as follows:—"I have been
asked why I recommend Paine's Celery
Compound, and I desire to put on record
frankly my reasons for this indorsement,
hoping that my words may inspire those
readers who need health and strength with
faith to try Paine's Celery Compound and
prove to themselves its worth.

"At the Fanny Allen Hospital, an institu-
tion in which I am deeply interested,
Paine's Celery Compound has been used
successfully. The Sisters of Mercy at
Mount St. Mary's Academy on Mansfield
Ave., rely upon Paine's Celery Compound
as a tonic and strengthener. In my own
household one of the domestics has taken
Paine's Celery Compound for liver trouble
of long standing, and says, 'It has done
more good than any other medicine.'"
Several priests have spoken to me in praise
of this remedy, and I believe it has the
confidence of my associates. Even did I
not know from personal observation of the
worth of Paine's Celery Compound, I
should feel like praising it for the simple
reason that it is prepared by the Wells &
Richardson Co., a firm whose members I
have known for nearly a quarter of a cen-
tury, and in whom I have perfect confi-
dence."

China's Enormous Wealth of Coal.
Among the great undeveloped resources
of China are its coal beds. In the prov-
ince of Shansi the coalfields cover an area
of 14,000 square miles and contain, it is
estimated, more than 600,000,000,000
tons of anthracite, "enough," says The
Engineer, "to suffice for the wants of the
world at the present rate of consumption
for over 2,000 years." With this great
coal formation is associated a rich de-
posit of iron ore. Large coalfields exist
also in Hunan and other provinces, none
of which has been worked by the Chinese
in a scientific manner. In short, coal is
said to be, as far as yet ascertained, the
most plentiful mineral in China, but iron
is also abundant.

JOTS Culled from
Exchanges.

A Denver man is seeking divorce because
his wife refuses to support him. Some
women have no sense of duty.

A newspaper is the servant of the people.
Yes, and many people abuse it and trample
upon it as they do upon their servants.

Those Worrying Piles!—One applica-
tion of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you
comfort. Applied every night for three to
six nights and a cure is effected in the
most stubborn cases of Blind, Bleeding or
Itching Piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment
cures Eczema and all itching and burning
skin diseases. It acts like magic. 35
cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—15

Sunday, Feb. 2nd, was Candlemas Day.
According to the old legend the bear came
out and, not seeing his shadow, an early
spring may be expected.

The New York Herald is to have the
largest printing press in the world. The
capacity of this big piece of machinery will
be 148,000 copies per hour.

During 1902 there will be three eclipses
of the sun and two of the moon. A total
eclipse of the moon will be visible in this
section on the night of October 16th.

Kidney Duty.—It is the particular func-
tion of the kidneys to filter out poisons
which pass through them into the blood.
When the kidneys are diseased they can-
not do their whole duty, and should have
the help and strength that South American
Kidney Cure will afford in any and all
forms of kidney disorder. It relieves in 6
hours. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—14

A man strolled into a fashionable church
before the service began. The sexton fol-
lowed him up and tapping him on the
shoulder, and pointing to a small card that
had followed him into the sacred edifice
said "Dogs are not admitted." "That's
not my dog," replied the man. "But he
follows you," "Well, so do you." The
sexton growled and immediately removed
the dog with unnecessary violence.

Take One of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills
after dinner. It will promote digestion
and overcome any evil effects of too hearty
eating. Safe, prompt, active, painless and
pleasant. This effective little pill is sup-
planting all the old school nauseous purga-
tives. 40 doses, 10 cents; 100 doses, 25
cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—13

The latest germ to be discovered is that
of fatigue. A French physician says that
some of us are born with it in the system,
which explains why many persons so con-
stantly complain of fatigue even when they
have done nothing to make them tired.
Lazy people, it seems, cannot help it; their
systems are in the possession of the newly
discovered bacteria.

Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
and kindred ailments take wings before the
healing qualities of South American Ner-
vine. Thos. Hoskins, of Durham, Ont.,
took his preacher's advice, followed direc-
tions, and was cured permanently of the
worst form of Nervous Prostration and
Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to
others with gratifying results. It's a great
nervine builder. Sold by A. W. Grange &
Bro.—12

The man who cuts down his advertising
because business was not up to expectations
is like the man who refuses to fertilize his
fields because the last year's crop was light.
Such misdirected saving strikes at the very
root which produces the increase.

If You Could Look
into the future and see the condition
to which your cough, if neglected,
will bring you, you would seek relief at
once—and that naturally would be through

**Shiloh's
Consumption
Cure**
Guaranteed to cure Con-
sumption, Bronchitis,
Asthma, and all Lung
Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day.
25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & Co.,
Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

called a monologue. When a cat gets to
talking on the back fence that's a catalogue.

The first Chinaman came to this country
about fifty years ago. Within twenty-five
years 200,000 found their way hither. It
is said there are 1,500 Chinese slave girls
on the Pacific coast.

Twenty Years of Bronchitis. Captain
Dunlop, of Kingston, commander of the steamer
"Bohemian," of the R. & O. fleet, suffered un-
ceasingly for twenty years, and although he
took treatment all that time permanent relief
was not obtained until he used "Catarrhazone,"
which cured him quickly and permanently.
The Captain says "Catarrhazone is the best
cure for Bronchitis on the face of the globe,
pleasant to use, quick to relieve and sure to
cure." "Catarrhazone is a wonderful treatment
for all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bron-
chial Tubes. Two months' treatment, price
\$1.00, small size 50 cts. Druggists or Poison &
Co., Kingston, Ont.

A Caribou man lately wandered into a
remote hotel that doesn't keep a dictionary,
and on coming down in the morning was
asked by the landlord how he rested. "Oh,"
replied the gentleman, "I suffered all night
from insomnia." The landlord was mad
in a minute and roared, "I'll bet you two
dollars there ain't one in my house."

That Cutting Acid that arises from the
stomach and almost strangles, is caused by
fermentation of the food in the stomach.
It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspep-
sia. Take one of Dr. Von Stan's Fine-
apple Tablets immediately after eating,
and it will prevent this distress and aid
digestion. 60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by
A. W. Grange & Bro.—16

Now that January's gone,
'Tis February that comes next,
And ere we score have time to think
By March's winds we're vexed.
And then we whisk through April;
To greet the gentle May,
And June is near with roses,
As we swiftly speed our way.
And we pause in breathless wonder
To behold the seasons fly.
If it weren't for the weather
We would think 'twas 'most July.

**That
Spot.**

Did you ever have that
little tickling spot in your
throat? Felt as if you
could almost touch it with
your finger, didn't it? How
hard you tried to reach it,
but couldn't! It's easy with Vapo-
Cresolene, for you breathe it. There's
nothing in the world equal to it for
stopping these tickling coughs; and
it's so pleasant, too. For asthma,
croup, bronchitis, catarrh, and
whooping-cough, it's the great
remedy.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere.
A Vapo-Cresolene Inhalant, including the Vapo-Cresolene
Lamp, which should last a lifetime, is a bottle of
Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Creso-
lene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet contain-
ing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-
Cresolene Co., 190 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.
Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange &
Bro. Druggists, Napanee.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inven-
tor's Help" and "How you are swindled."
Send us a rough sketch or model of your in-
vention or improvement and we will tell you
free our opinion as to whether it is probably
patentable. Rejected applications have often
been successfully prosecuted by us. We
conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal
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tly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents
as broad as the invention. Highest references
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ion receive special notice without charge in
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the Dominion.

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LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—The market is firmer at 75c asked for red and white west middle freights. Goose wheat is quoted at 68c for No. 2 middle freights. Spring wheat is quoted at 72c east. Manitoba wheat is steady; No. 1 hard is quoted at 87c, No. 1 Northern at 84c and No. 2 Northern at 81c grinding in transit Sarnia.

Flour—Is higher. Some 90 per cent. patents sold to-day at \$2.90 in buyer's bags middle freights. Choice brands are held at 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.90 for strong bakers' in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Milled—Is steady. Cars of shorts are quoted at \$20 and bran at \$18 middle freights. Manitoba milled is steady at \$22 for shorts and \$20 for bran in car lots, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—The market is steady at 56c for No. 1, 53c for No. 2, 51c for No. 3 extra and 50c for No. 3 middle freights.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 54 to 55c middle freights.

Rye—Is steady at 56c middle freights.

Corn—Is firmer at 56c for Canada mixed and 56½c for yellow west.

Oats—Are in better demand, with sales to-day for export via New York and Portland at 41c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$5.25 for cars of bags and \$5.40 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are easy at 82c bid for No. 2 middle freights and 81c north and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The butter market continues unchanged, demand being indifferent as to dairies and strong for creameries. Dairies cannot be depended upon for quality at present and so creameries are much in demand.

Creamery prints... 21c6 to 22c do solids... 20c to 21c Dairy lb rolls, choice... 16c to 17c do large rolls, choice... 16c to 16½c do tubs... 14c to 15c do medium and low... 10c to 12½c

Eggs—Offerings of new-laid are increasing, case lots coming forward now daily. Lined stocks are almost exhausted and prices are firmer. New laid in case lots are quoted at 25c. Fresh gathered are in fair supply and steady at 19 to 20c. No. 1 lined are quoted at 19 to 20c.

Potatoes—Offerings are liberal and demand moderate. The market is easy at 60c for cars on the track here. Potatoes sell out of store at 75c.

Poultry—There is but little choice stock offering, frozen stock predominating. The market is weak. Prices for fresh killed are as follows:—Turkeys, 10 to 11c; geese, 8 to 9c; ducks, 90c to \$1; and chickens, 25c to 70c. Turkeys and geese are quoted for frozen stock 1 to 2c less.

Baled Hay—There is a fair demand with moderate offerings and a steady market. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$9.50 to \$10 for choice Timothy and \$8.50 to \$9 for medium.

Baled Straw—The market is steady with a fair demand. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50.

PROVISIONS.

The market for all hog products is strong, the demand being good. Dressed hogs are very slow, there

Lambs advanced in price to-day on a light run and an active demand. Sheep are steady and unchanged. Hogs are weak at the decline to-day.

Choice hogs to-day sold at \$6 per cwt; light hogs and fat hogs at \$5.75 per cwt.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.			
Shippers, per cwt	.....	\$4.50	\$5.37½
Do light	.....	4.25	4.50
Butcher, choice	.....	4.00	4.50
Butcher, ord. to good	.....	3.25	3.75
Butcher, inferior	.....	2.75	3.25
Stockers, per cwt	.....	3.00	3.50
Sheep and Lambs.			
Choice ewes, per cwt	.....	3.00	3.50
Lambs, per cwt	.....	3.75	4.90
Bucks, per cwt	.....	2.00	2.50
Milkers and Calves.			
Cows, each	.....	30.00	45.00
Calves, each	.....	2.00	10.00
Hogs.			
Choice hogs, per cwt	.....	6.00	6.00
Light hogs, per cwt	.....	5.75	5.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt	.....	5.75	5.75
Sows, per cwt	.....	3.50	4.00
Stags, per cwt	.....	0.00	2.00

GALES IN BRITAIN.

Many Vessels Wrecked and Crews Drowned.

A despatch from London says:—The gale which set in Friday continues. The barque Norden, fifteen days out from Brunswick, Ga., for Hamburg, has put into Newhaven for shelter. She reports that she encountered a succession of hurricanes. She was badly damaged, and drifted helplessly for five days. She lost two of her crew.

The Channel packet, Marie Henriette, which was sighted yesterday off the South Foreland in distress, was spoken on Sunday at anchor off the Goodwin Sands, one of the most dangerous places off the British coast. She reported that her provisions and coal were exhausted. She left Dover for Ostend Friday.

An unknown barque is ashore off St. Martin's, Scilly Islands. The seas are sweeping her decks. Her crew had huddled in the rigging for safety, but one by one they were gradually being washed overboard. It is believed that by this time all of them have perished. The St. Mary's lifeboat has returned after a vain attempt at rescue. Some of the crew were seen on a raft, but it was impossible to get near them owing to the heavy sea and high wind.

An unknown vessel has been wrecked on the North Sea coast, where the weather is extremely boisterous. Hatches, portions of cabins, and timbers, and other evidences of wrecks are being washed ashore at Sheerness.

A despatch from Rome says:—There has been no abatement in the severity of the weather. The surrounding districts are flooded, and Rome itself is threatened with inundation. At Turin and Milan three feet of snow has fallen, and many towns are completely isolated. Forty lives have been lost. Numerous wrecks have occurred along the coast. Twenty-two barges have been destroyed, and a village near Verona has been wiped out by a flood. Several persons have been killed in avalanches.

MULE EATEN BY WOLVES.

They Have Grown Very Bold in the Vicinity of Nelson, B.C.

A despatch from Nelson, B. C., says:—It is some years since any damage has been done in the district by timber wolves, but on Saturday last a rancher living two miles below Burton on Arrow Lake had a

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

TORONTO'S REQUESTS.

Mr. Crawford introduced the City of Toronto bill, embodying a gist of legislation applied for by the City Council. Among the requests are the reduction of the voter's property qualification from \$400 to \$200; municipal election on New Year's Day; members of Board of Control to be elected by general vote for two years; Board of Control to have power to revise School Board estimates; a special police officer to have the power to prevent indecent posters being put up; the municipality to regulate the sale of fireworks; to authorize Council to construct subways as local improvements; to make optional the mailing of notices to tenants on the initiative system of local improvements.

MUNICIPAL COAL YARDS. Mr. Powell (Ottawa) also introduced a bill to enable municipalities to establish coal yards; and another to abolish the property qualification for aldermen.

ASSESSING RAILWAYS

Mr. McLaughlin (Stormont) moved the second reading of his bill to provide for the assessment of railway companies on drainage works. It would be a boon, he said, to the farmers living along the railway lines of the province. The railway companies would not allow them to put drainage works through or across the roadbed unless the companies did the work themselves and the farmers paid them for it.

The Attorney-General said the bill was important, and might be beyond the jurisdiction of the Legislature, because it dealt with all railways, including Dominion railways. There should be ample time to consider it, and he asked the mover to let it stand for a while.

Mr. McLaughlin said he would consent if the bill was taken up in a reasonable time. Similar bills had been introduced in the last two sessions by the member for Algoma and the member for London.

NORTH ONTARIO.

Mr. Wardle asked:—How many bona fide settlers went into that portion of Ontario lying north westerly from Lake Temiscamingue and between Lakes Nipissing and Abitibi during the year 1901?

The Crown Lands Commissioner replied:—The number of persons taking up land as bona fide settlers in the Temiscamingue region during 1901, according to our returns, was 957. No count of how many persons there were in each family has been kept, but the agent estimates the permanent increase of population during 1901 to be 1,500.

ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.

In the Ontario Legislature yesterday Dr. Jessop (Lincoln) moved the second reading of his bill, which is intended to reconstitute the Ontario Medical Council by having the entire 30 members elected from the profession generally instead of five being appointed by the homeopathic practitioners and eight by the colleges, as at present.

Dr. McKay (South Oxford) said the bill should not be passed without the consent of the homeopathic practitioners of the province, who threw in their lot with the General Medical Council.

The Attorney-General did not favor the feature which aimed at the elimination of the distinction between the homeopathic and the other practitioners. At the same time there was weight in the arguments of those who represented the dissatisfied elements in the profession

and barbed-wire fences. (Laughter.) The bill stands for the present.

BIDDING FOR INDUSTRY.

Mr. Pattullo (North Oxford) read the second reading of his bill to interpret and make more effective clause in the Municipal Act seeks to prevent one municipality from voting a bonus to induce industry to leave another municipality.

Mr. Whitney said it was an entirely proper provision. He alluded to the vicious propensity of municipalities to bid against one another.

Mr. Pattullo said he would like to see a provision whereby any by-law passed by a municipality should first be submitted to the attorney-general or a judge to uphold its legality.

The bill went to the Municipal Committee.

NATIONALITY OF CONVICTS.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning Prison Population.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Of the life prisoners in Canadian penitentiaries in June last, more than sixty per cent. are incarcerated in Kingston. In addition to serving life sentences there are convicts serving sentences of years or more, and Inspector act suggests that when a convict is actually served years or more, his case shall be reported to the department for consideration. Of the 1,382 convicts were from Canada, 132 from land, 87 from Ireland, 13 Scotland, and 108 from the United States. In religion 787 were Roman Catholic, 232 Church of England, 141 Methodist, 105 Presbyterian, 23 Baptists, 23 Lutheran, 31 creeds, and 2 no creed at all.

The total prison population include 147 who were under 20 of age, 575 from 20 to 30, 348 30 to 40, 195 from 40 to 50, and 43 over six

WHAT IT HAS COME TO.

The Boxer Movement and Its Reaching Results.

A despatch from Peking says: Saturday afternoon the ladies children of the members of the diplomatic corps were received by Dowager Empress, the Emperor the Empress in the private apartments of the palace. The audience was the most revolutionary since the return of the court to Peking. The exclusiveness of the Empress Dowager, in her congratulations, said:—"Last the dissensions in the palace a revolution, which compelled hasty departure, but it is a gratification to us that our return to the capital has caused such joy in China and abroad."

Following the reception a banquet was given, and afterwards the Empress Dowager and the Emperor mingled with their guests.

The Empress Dowager has an edict removing all distinctions between Manchus and Chinese, an bidding the foot-binding of Chinese children.

DEAD MAN BROKE PROMISE.

Intended Bride Sued His Father and Won.

A despatch from Onawa, N. Y., says:—Mary Christiansen has secured a verdict for \$6,000 in her breach of promise suit against a dead man. She sued the estate of Frank Christiansen, who died last summer, for \$6,000 claiming he had postponed the date of their marriage, and finally before the new date fell without

10 to 11c; geese, 8 to 9c; ducks, 90c to \$1, and chickens, 25c to 70c. Turkeys and geese are quoted for frozen stock 1 to 2c less.

Baled Hay—There is a fair demand with moderate offerings and a steady market. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$9.50 to \$10 for choice timothy and \$8.50 to \$9 for medium.

Baled Straw—The market is steady with a fair demand. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50.

PROVISIONS.

The market for all hog products is strong, the demand being good. Dressed hogs are very slow, there being little or no demand, and that unwilling to rise to market quotations, which are \$7.50 to \$7.65 per cwt. in car lots.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.50 to \$22; heavy mess, \$20.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons 10½c, cases 10½c; breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 13½ to 14½c; rolls, 11c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 14c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tigees, 11c; tubs, 11½c and pails 11½c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Feb. 4.—Flour steady; fair demand. Wheat, nothing doing. Corn stronger; No. 2 yellow, 64½c; No. 3 do, 63½c; No. 2 corn, 63c; No. 3 do, 62½c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 3 do, 47½c; No. 2 mixed, 46½c; No. 3 do, 46c. Barley nothing doing. Rye, No. 1, 65½c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 4.—Close.—Wheat, on passage, quiet and steady; cargoes about No. 1, Calif., iron, arrived, 38s 6d buyers; iron, passage 30s 6d sellers; iron, prompt, 29s 7½d sellers; Walla, iron, passage, 29s sellers. Maize, on passage, quiet and steady; February and March, 29s sellers. Wheat, English country markets of yesterday, generally cheaper; French country markets of yesterday quiet but steady.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.—Close.—Spot wheat firm; No. 1 standard California, no stock; Walla, 6s 1½d to 6s 2½d; No. 2 red winter, 6s 1d to 6s 2½d; No. 1 Northern spring, 6s 1d to 6s 2½d; No. 1 Northern spring, 6s 1d to 6s 3½d; futures quiet, March 6s 1½d; May, 6s 1½d; spot wheat steady, old, 5s 6d to 5s 6½d, new 5s 5½d to 5s 5½d; futures quiet, February 5s 2½d; March 5s 2½d, May, 5s 2½d; flour, 18s 6d to 19s 9d.

Paris, Feb. 4.—Close.—Wheat steady; January, 21f 65c; March and June, 22f 70c. Flour steady; January, 27f 65c; March and June, 28f 80c.

Antwerp, Feb. 4.—No. 2 red winter 17½f.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—At the Western cattle market to-day the receipts were only 45 carloads of live stock, including 800 cattle, 334 sheep and lambs, 380 hogs, a couple of dozen calves, and a few milch cows.

The run was exceptionally light; trade was brisk, and prices well maintained all round.

There was much activity in the export trade. Good to choice cattle sold at from \$4.62½ to \$5.37½ per cwt; and light cattle from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Everything was cleared off early.

Good to choice butcher cattle also sold well, at from \$3.80 to \$4.25 per cwt, and medium to good from \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Steckers and feeders are steady and unchanged. Good heavy feeders are wanted.

Milch cows are worth from \$25 to \$50 each.

There is a steady demand for good veal calves.

have occurred along the coast. Twenty-two barges have been destroyed, and a village near Verona has been wiped out by a flood. Several persons have been killed in avalanches.

MULE EATEN BY WOLVES.

They Have Grown Very Bold in the Vicinity of Nelson, B.C.

A despatch from Nelson, B. C., says:—It is some years since any damage has been done in the district by timber wolves, but on Saturday last a rancher living two miles below Burton on Arrow Lake had a mule killed and partly eaten by them. The animal had been left out in a pasture field in which there was a shed. That night the rancher heard coyotes making a great row in the neighborhood, to which he paid no attention. In the morning the remains of the mule were found, and from the tracks and signs it was seen that it had been killed by three timber wolves, which, after worrying him around the pasture, had finally cornered him in an angle of the fence and killed him. The coyotes had waited till the wolves got through before taking their share, and then helped devouring the carcass. The whole affair took place within 100 yards of the rancher's cabin, showing how bold the animals were.

SAVINGS BANK STAMP.

Mr. Mulock Makes Proposal to Associated Charities.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A deputation from the Associated Charities interviewed Hon. William Mulock on Saturday and proposed a penny postage saving system as they have it in England. Mr. Mulock said the scheme was not feasible. He suggested as an alternative that a special savings bank stamp be issued, handed over to the charitable societies, which would issue them to the poor along the lines proposed, and make the deposits in the post-office savings banks.

He read a letter from a Montreal man named Shenwick protesting against the Associated Charities scheme on the ground that it would encourage purloining of stamps. The suggestion of the Postmaster-General will be considered by the Associated Charities.

130,000 FOREIGNERS.

The Number of London's Alien Population.

A despatch from London says:—London shelters, according to the census returns, 130,000 foreigners. Of these Russia contributes 38,000; Germany, 27,000; France, 11,000, and Italy, 10,000. Of Americans there are about 6,000.

There is one curious thing about this alien population. Nearly 7,000 males have no occupation, while 1,200 are said to be living on their means. The natural inference is that the other 5,800 are living on other people.

Of sixty-three lawyers in London who are citizens of other countries, twenty-nine hail from America.

REACHES WINNIPEG.

Man Wanted for Double Murder Is Identified.

A heshpach from Winnipeg says:—Walter Gordon, supposed to have murdered two men at Whitewater, arrived from the east on Saturday afternoon, and was positively identified by Walter Scott and Chief Elliott as the man wanted. He is locked in jail and will remain here a week, while the crown prepares its case. He seems very unconcerned.

profession generally instead of five being appointed by the homeopathic practitioners and eight by the colleges, as at present.

Dr. McKay (South Oxford) said the bill should not be passed without the consent of the homeopathic practitioners of the province, who threw in their lot with the General Medical Council.

The Attorney-General did not favor the feature which aimed at the elimination of the distinction between the homeopathic and the other practitioners. At the same time there was weight in the arguments of those who represented the dissatisfied elements in the profession that the ex-officio and the homeopathic representation should be cut down.

Dr. Pyne (East Toronto) said the present constitution was a sort of compact with the homeopaths, who previously had a board of their own with licensing powers. He thought the bill should go to a committee, where it could be discussed by members of the profession.

Mr. Matheson said he had received letters in opposition to the bill. Mr. Graham said he had been waited upon by the medical profession in Brockville and asked to oppose the bill. Dr. Barr (Dufferin) and Premier Ross both advised a cautious policy and reference to a committee for discussion.

The bill was then given a second reading and sent to the Private Bills Committee.

RAT PORTAGE'S WANTS.

Mr. Connec introduced a deputation from Rat Portage, consisting of Mayor Cameron, Angus Carmichael, A. J. McCrossen, and Geo. A. Graham, requesting that the Government grant \$2,500 to deepen the channels between Shoal Lake and Lake of the Woods. They also wanted the docks on the Rainy River improved.

THE COTTON-TAILED RABBIT.
Mr. Auld (South Essex) moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Game Protection Act by permitting wood hare, or cotton-tailed rabbits, to be killed at any time, and by limiting the open season for quail to one month.

Hon. Mr. Latchford, Minister of Public Works, said he intended to introduce somewhat similar amendments. His proposal was that owners, occupants, or tenants, or the members of their families, should not be prohibited from killing wood hares with guns on their own premises at any time. He explained that some restriction was necessary, as to allow anyone to carry a gun and kill the rabbits anywhere would be dangerous to quail.

Mr. Auld thought the Minister should go a little further. The farmers protected and fed the quail in winter, and would be the last to destroy them unlawfully.

Mr. Latchford said it was not the farmer, but the worthless fellow, who would be tempted to shoot the quail.

Mr. Matheson said he had been reading Ernest Seton Thompson's book, and among his heroes was the cotton tailed rabbit. He felt like standing up for it.

Dr. Barr (Dufferin) said the farmer's interests should be preferred to the sportsman's.

Mr. Kribs (South Waterloo) asked if there was any evidence that the cotton-tailed rabbit ever destroyed fruit trees? He did not think there was. The cotton-tailed rabbit was entitled to the same protection as other game animals.

Mr. Auld said he presented last year a petition from 2,300 residents of the fruit district of South Essex, in which it was stated that the rabbits destroyed the fruit trees. They were getting to be as great a pest as in Australia. Unless something was done, there would be nothing left in his riding but telephone poles

an edict removing all distinction between Manchus and Chinese, and bidding the foot-binding of Chinese children.

DEAD MAN BROKE PROMISE.

Intended Bride Sued His Estate and Won.

A despatch from Onawa, Io says:—Mary Christiansen has secured a verdict for \$6,000 in her breach promise suit against a dead man. She sued the estate of Frank Cro who died last summer, for \$7,000 claiming he had postponed the date of their marriage, and finally before the new date fell without wedding her. It was proved conclusively that he intended to marry her and the suit was begun as the legal way to recover a portion of the property left by him.

FOR PALMA TROPHY.

American Riflemen Will Compete at Rockliffe.

A despatch from Ottawa says Col. Tilton, chairman of the Executive Committee of the D.R.A., been advised that the National Rifle Association of the United States send a team of riflemen in August next to compete during the D.R. prize meeting at Rockliffe for Palma trophy. It will be remembered that a team of Canadian riflemen, under command of Major Ma won this trophy at Seagirt, N. last season during the annual matches of the American Association.

GRAND RECEPTION.

The Sultan Entertains the British Minister.

A despatch from Gibraltar says Mulai Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Morocco entertained the British Minister, Arthur Nicholson, at the seaport Rabat Tuesday night. The affair was unusually splendid. The Sultan's band furnished the music for the entertainment—an honor hitherto unknown.

The British man-of-war Illustrious which is at present at Rabat, performed various manoeuvres for the benefit of the Sultan, who was lighted with the firing of the guns and with the manipulation of the vessel's searchlight.

WRITES TO BRITAIN.

The Negus of Abyssinia Expresses His Friendship.

A despatch from London says Emperor Menelik, says the Tin has acknowledged the receipt of illuminated address and books from the British Museum in a friendly letter.

The Negus expresses a desire to British travellers in Abyssinia the sake of science, and says hopes that, now that the dominions of Great Britain and Ethiopia are closer together, the people of two nations will learn to know each other intimately.

DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE.

Premier Says it Will be Made Subject of Legislation.

A despatch from Paris says:—Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, sided on Wednesday at the open session of the Parliamentary Commission appointed to investigate depopulation of France. In his address the Premier said the question was one of the most vast and complicated that could be conceived. The statistics of the past 50 years showed there had been too few births and too many deaths in France. Government, the Premier added, tended to embody the fruits of commission's labors in future legislation.

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DING FOR INDUSTRIES.

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ethodist, 105 Presbyterian, 61
ts, 23 Lutheran, 31 other
and 2 no creed at all.
total prison population in-
147 who were under 20 years
575 from 20 to 30, 348 from
40, 195, from 40 to 50, 74
0 to 60, and 43 over sixty.

HAT IT HAS COME TO.

Boxer Movement and Its Far-
Reaching Results.

spatch from Pekin says:—
lay afternoon the ladies and
n of the members of the dip-
c corps were received by the
er Empress, the Emperor and
npres in the private apart-
of the palace. The audience
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the return of the court to
The exclusiveness of Chinese
7 and the prejudices against
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NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

A new town hall is to be erected at
Moosejaw.

The C.P.R. will erect a large sum-
mer hotel at Rat Portage.

Wentworth County has a surplus
of \$22,900. Receipts for last year
were \$63,000.

The Government will assist Signor
Marconi in the establishment of his
system of wireless telegraphy in Can-
ada.

Hamilton veterans of the Fenian
Raid have abandoned their society
and a number will join the Army and
Navy Veterans' Society.

Peter B. Holcomb was killed in the
main shaft of the War Eagle Mine
at Rossland.

London's assessment for 1902 is
\$17,915,590.

The Donaldson liner Alcides is a-
shore near the entrance to St. John
harbor.

The Hudson Bay Company will
erect a new flour mill at Fort Ver-
million, on Peace River.

Raymond, the new Mormon town
in Alberta, is fast forging ahead in
the building line. About twenty new
buildings have been erected during the
month of December.

The total assessed value of prop-
erty in Ottawa for 1902 is \$27,420,-
740. Of this amount \$20,620,910 is
rated to Public school supporters and
\$6,765,600 to Separate schools. The
total value of exempted property in
Ottawa is \$16,337,150. Of this
amount the Government owns or
leases \$10,134,850.

The Trades and Labor Council of
London, Ont., will form a labor
party to study economic subjects.

Ottawa favors an annual live stock
show, to be held in the winter. It is
proposed to buy \$10,000 worth of
land and put up a \$20,000 building.

Miss L. J. Cummings of the Post
Office Department, Ottawa, has been
appointed superintendent of the
Dead Letter Branch recently estab-
lished at Vancouver.

The Government farm at Longueuil
has been sold to R. J. Campbell, of
New York, for \$31,000, and the
property will be used in connection
with the Royal Albert bridge across
the St. Lawrence.

Rudyard Kipling is on the voters'
list in Vancouver. He bought some
land there while on his way to China
and still owns it.

So far \$16,000 has been raised or
promised for the Grant Convocation
Hall in connection with Queen's Un-
iversity, Kingston.

One of the chief features of the an-
nual report of the Minister of Jus-
tice is the reference to the ticket-of-
leave system, which has proved a
success.

The Department of Agriculture is
making arrangements to ship another
consignment of 500 tons of flour to
South Africa in response to an or-
der from the War Office.

The Wolverine Motor Works of
Grand Rapids, Michigan, have writ-
ten to the Board of Trade of Guelph
suggesting the establishment of a
\$50,000 factory for the manufacture
of their gasoline engines.

FOREIGN.

The Anglo-American League is ac-
tively at work in London.

Oil has been struck in rich quan-
tities near Baker City, Oregon.

Great suffering from famine exists
in Akmolinsk Province, Russia.

In Northern Japan 200 soldiers

ly hurt, and a score more or less in-
jured by two runaway electric cars
at Pittsburgh, Pa.

At Wichita, Kas., Mrs. Angeline
Anderson was bound and gagged in
broad daylight, and robbed of \$1,-
100 worth of diamonds and \$1,500
in money.

The new Russian Criminal code
provides that capital punishment be
done away with, and banishment by
order of court, abolished, various
forms of imprisonment being substi-
tuted.

BIDDLE BROTHERS SHOT.

The Murderers Who Broke Jail
Captured.

A telegram from Butler, Penn.,
says:—Edward Biddle in jail dying,
John Biddle riddled with buckshot
and in a precarious condition and
Mrs. Peter K. Soffel lying in the hospi-
tal with a self-inflicted bullet
wound in the breast, is the sequel of
the sensational escape of the Biddle
brothers from the Alleghany County
Jail, aided by Mrs. Soffel, the wife
of the jail warden, on Thursday
morning. The story of the close of
the Biddle tragedy, which came at
5:45 on Friday afternoon, is a thrill-
ing one. The scene was the snow-
covered road two miles east of Pros-
pect, Butler County, near Mount
Chestnut, and the exact place was at
McClure's barn, where two double
team sleighs filled with eight officers,
three of them Pittsburgh detectives,
met the two Biddles and Mrs. Soffel
in a one-horse sleigh, stolen at Per-
rysville, and at once opened fire on
the trio. The Biddles returned the
fire after jumping out of the sleigh.
Edward Biddle was shot in the left
arm, in the breast and in one leg.
John Biddle was riddled with buck-
shot in the breast and head.

After the Biddles fell to the snow-
covered ground the officers picked up
the apparently lifeless body of Mrs.
Soffel and the Biddles and came back
to Butler, bringing the stolen sleigh,
patched-up harness and worn-out
horses that the trio had tried so
strenuously to get away with toward
Canada.

At the jail on Friday night Edward
Biddle called for a priest and made
the following statement:—"Mrs. Sof-
fel aided us in getting out of the
county jail, and had it not been for
her we would have made our escape
today. She merely did it out of
good sympathy for us. I persuaded
her to do it. I told her I was guilt-
less of the crime for which I was
about to be executed, and she was
impressed and yielded to my sugges-
tion. I planned it all."

DEATH OF THE BIDDLES.

A Saturday despatch from Butler,
Pa., says:—At the close of a day of
intense excitement and many con-
flicting stories concerning the chances
for life of the wounded Biddle broth-
ers and Mrs. Kate Soffel, the unex-
pected has happened. John Biddle,
who, until late this afternoon, was
considered the more likely of the
brothers to escape present death, suc-
cumbed first at 7:55 p. m. His bro-
ther, Ed. Biddle, survived until 11.
Mrs. Soffel, who developed symptoms
of pneumonia this afternoon, after
having come safely through the oper-
ation this morning for the extraction
of the bullet, has a chance for life
and will probably recover. The
death of Jack Biddle was caused by
the bullet wounds in his abdomen
and bladder and by internal hemor-
rhage.

SUBSIDY GIVEN TO C.P.R.

Will Receive £60,000 Annually for
Five Years.

A despatch from London says:—
The Government has issued the terms
of its five years' contract with the
Canadian Pacific Railroad for the

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

A Mellow Reminiscence of New Year's
Day in Canada Three Decades Since
—How It Was Spent.

It is a well-known fact that noth-
ing shows more easily the tide of
affairs than the changes in the every-
day life of any place; and does any-
thing, looking backward, show more
change than the New Year's Day of
thirty years ago as compared with
the first of January in the second
or of the new century? Then the
towns had plenty of military, "real
military!" as the scornful saying of
the spoilt young woman of those
days was apt to fall slightly on
the ear of the then little thought of
and now worshipped militia. It was
a New Year's Day when the dashing
officer of Hussars, artillery or line
could have a glorious time indeed.
For days beforehand the toilettes of
the ladies layre who were to be
"at home" from early to late were
matters of gravest consideration,
and by 12 o'clock the drawing-rooms
of five houses out of six were ready
for callers. The hostess, and it
might be one or many daughters,
with often some bright additions in
the shape of girl friends, was in her
place to see the stream of callers
who came to give the truly old wish
of "A Happy New Year."

In some of the larger establish-
ments the dining-room table was set
with a medley of good things; hot
oyster soup, an enormous jellied tur-
key and a large iced cake being
amongst the articles of cuisine most
in favor; hot coffee, punch, and,
above all, mulled claret and curacao
being greatly in demand.

In more modest homes a small ta-
ble was generally in the corner of
the drawing-room; thereon glittered
old-fashioned cut-glass decanters (of
the shape and pattern so well known
in those days, brought out by Beck-
el, the chemist, for his famous
"glass counter") in the pretty old
silver coasters, and labels of flagree
silver, the inevitable iced cake, so
beloved of children, and liqueurs, of-
ten cherry brandy of the rarest
home-made quality, and what a
point of honor it was that each vis-
itor should be pressed to partake,
and, perhaps, sometimes too often.
Afternoon tea was not the ordinary
thing of life in a day's hurry, but
hot coffee was there later on.

Surely the snow was deeper, the
frost more glittering, and the sleigh-
ing better in those days, or why did
we always connect New Year's Day
with the merrily ringing scores of
sleigh bells, the splendid turnouts
with the horses, four-in-hands, uni-
corns, tandems, handsome pairs and
jolly little red cutters with a frolic-
some horse with his curious belt of
bells. All the male part of the popu-
lation turned out, young and old,
to greet their friends; uniforms were
galore, and spurred heels rang in
many a hall. Many made an im-
mense number of visits, and I re-
member hearing of the boast of one
man that, jumping out of his sleigh
at one door, he rushed in, shook
hands, uttered his greetings, rushed
out, and was in his sleigh again be-
fore it had time to come to a full
stop. One beautiful and most hospi-
table home will always be remem-
bered as the scene of a large and de-
lightful dinner party every New
Year's Day, whereas the arrange-
ments differed from that to an ordi-
nary gathering in so far that "part-
ners" were always drawn for by
numbers or colors, thereby giving an
immense amount of fun and laugh-
ter; and the toast of "Absent
Friends" was invariably drunk, the
kind and handsome host standing to
give it.

The custom of "New Year's calls"
was carried on in the Southern
States later than ours, but there it

lict removing all distinction between Manchus and Chinese, and forcing the foot-binding of Chinese men.

D MAN BROKE PROMISE.

Wedded Bride Sued His Estate and Won.

A despatch from Onawa, Iowa, says:—Mary Christensen has secured a verdict for \$6,000 in her breach of promise suit against a dead man. She sued the estate of Frank Crum, who died last summer, for \$7,000, claiming he had postponed the date of their marriage, and finally died before the new date fell without wedding her. It was proved conclusively that he intended to marry her, the suit was begun as the best way to recover a portion of property left by him.

FOR PALMA TROPHY.

American Riflemen Will Compete at Rockliffe.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Tilton, chairman of the Executive Committee of the D.R.A., has advised that the National Rifle Association of the United States will send a team of riflemen in August to compete during the D.R.A. meeting at Rockliffe for the Palma trophy. It will be remembered that a team of Canadian rifle-unders command of Major Mason won this trophy at Seagirt, N. J., last season during the annual meeting of the American Association.

GRAND RECEPTION.

Sultan Entertains the British Minister.

A despatch from Gibraltar says:—I Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Morocco, entertained the British Minister, Sir Arthur Nicholson, at the seaport of Tuesday night. The affair was unusually splendid. The Sultan himself furnished the music for entertainment—an honor hitherto unknown. A British man-of-war, the *Illustrious*, is at present at Rabat, performing various manoeuvres for the Sultan, who was delighted with the firing of the turret and with the manipulation of the vessel's searchlight.

WRITES TO BRITAIN.

Negus of Abyssinia Expresses His Friendship.

A despatch from London says:—The Emperor Menelik, says the Times, acknowledged the receipt of an invited address and books from the British Museum in a friendly manner.

Negus expresses a desire to aid his travellers in Abyssinia for the sake of science, and says he is that, now that the dominions of Great Britain and Ethiopia are joined together, the people of the two nations will learn to know each other intimately.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

Minister Says It Will be Made Subject of Legislation.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Minister, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, presented Wednesday at the opening of the Parliamentary Commission appointed to investigate the population of France. In his address the Premier said the question of the most vast and comical statistics of the past 50 years had there had been too few births and too many deaths in France. The Minister, the Premier added, intended to embody the fruits of the Commission's labors in future legislation.

order from the War Office.

The Wolverine Motor Works of Grand Rapids, Michigan, have written to the Board of Trade of Guelph suggesting the establishment of a \$50,000 factory for the manufacture of their gasoline engines.

FOREIGN.

The Anglo-American League is actively at work in London.

Oil has been struck in rich quantities near Baker City, Oregon.

Great suffering from famine exists in Akmolinsk Province, Russia.

In Northern Japan 200 soldiers have been frozen to death.

In Norway a law has been passed admitting women as jurors in all courts.

Over a hundred miners are reported killed by an explosion in the Honda mine in Mexico.

Arrangements have been made for Prince Henry of Germany to visit Niagara Falls on March 5, during his American tour.

Miss Julia White, who died January 4th, at Albion, N. Y., has just been buried. She so much feared that she would be buried alive that she requested her family to keep her body in the house until there was no possibility of life remaining in it.

William Hastings, of Columbus, Ohio, formerly of Toronto, known locally as "a homelier man than Lincoln," is dead here. He was a chaplain in the civil war. President Lincoln handed him a knife one day, saying it had been handed him by a man who asked him to give it to a homelier man than he was if he ever met such a man.

A bill is in the French Chamber to spend \$120,000,000 for waterways and canals.

The largest and richest pearl ever known has just been found at Broome, Western Australia.

A bill is in the Iowa House prohibiting the playing of baseball and football on Sunday.

The new French cruiser, *Chateauneuf*, has developed a speed of nearly twenty-two knots.

The new Ameer of Afghanistan has declared against the admission of missionaries to his country.

The drought is drying the spring crops in Bengal, the northwestern provinces and in the Punjab.

A Frenchman has planned a ship canal between Paris and Havre.

Miss Stone has not yet been released by the Bulgarian brigands, and the prospect now is remote.

One thousand cases of smallpox are under treatment in London, and seventy fresh cases were reported on Wednesday.

A commission will be appointed in London to enquire into the evils arising from unrestricted alien immigration, with a view to introducing necessary drastic legislation.

In a riot which broke out in Cairo Thursday over the extraction of backsheesh from visitors, a hotel doorman shot two dragomans dead and wounded a third.

A bill has been introduced at Washington to ensure the searching of trains into the United States from Canada or Mexico, with a view to discovering if aliens, not resident of the two countries, are on board.

England will seek permission from Turkey to erect a telegraph line from Koweit to Pao, in the Persian Gulf.

In a New York City court a widow was given \$10,000 against a street railway company for killing her husband.

The Choctaw Railroad will rear a baby which was found abandoned on one of the cars east of El Reno, Oklahoma.

A coal famine is on in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Oconomowoc, Sheboygan and other lake ports and northern cities.

Three people were killed, two fatal-

having come safely through the operation this morning for the extraction of the bullet, has a chance for life and will probably recover. The death of Jack Biddle was caused by the bullet wounds in his abdomen and bladder and by internal hemorrhage.

SUBSIDY GIVEN TO C.P.R.

Will Receive £60,000 Annually for Five Years.

A despatch from London says:—The Government has issued the terms of its five years' contract with the Canadian Pacific Railroad for the conveyance of mails, troops, and stores monthly between Halifax, Quebec, or Montreal and Hong Kong for an annual subsidy of £60,000, of which the Dominion contributes £15,000.

The most interesting stipulation is that the vessels of the company are liable to war service, the company agreeing to construct all its mail steamers under Admiralty supervision, providing gun platforms and otherwise fitting them out so that they can be used as armed cruisers or troopships.

Similar contracts have been concluded with the great trans-Atlantic and Oriental shipping corporations, replacing the old agreements. The Government thereby obtains a pre-emption of eighteen of the largest and swiftest steamships, while thirty others are available for an emergency without further subsidy.

PRINCESS ACTS AS CORONER.

Daughter of the Late Queen in New Capacity.

A despatch from London says:—Princess Henry of Battenberg, the youngest daughter of the late Queen Victoria, is at present the coroner of the Isle of Wight. She is the Governor of the island, and in default of her appointment of a coroner, must fulfill the duties of that office.

The coroner died suddenly one day last week. The next day a sailor belonging to a yacht was drowned at Cowes. The Princess was duly notified of the drowning, and of her duty to hold an inquest. Of course she appointed a deputy to do the disagreeable work, but she had to countersign the verdict of the jury before it was forwarded to the Home Office.

CANUCKS CHASED DE WET.

But the Enemy Became Too Numerous for Them.

A despatch from London says:—Canadian scouts with Rimington, when near Wilger River, chased a number of carts, which were seen leaving a farm. They discontinued the chase owing to the enemy becoming too numerous for their safety, and it was subsequently ascertained that the carts contained Christian De Wet and his retinue.

CURE OF CLUB-FOOT.

French Savant Says Every Case Can Be Treated.

A despatch from Paris says:—At the Academy of Medicine on Wednesday Dr. Championniere exhibited a case of club-foot which had been cured by a series of complicated and delicate operations. The doctor said most cases of this kind can be cured.

KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Will Not Be Paid Until After the Coronation.

A despatch from London says:—It is stated that King and Queen Alexandra will not pay their proposed visit to Ireland until after the coronation.

stop. One beautiful and most hospitable home will always be remembered as the scene of a large and delightful dinner party every New Year's Day, whereat the arrangements differed from that to an ordinary gathering in so far that "partners" were always drawn for by numbers or colors, thereby giving an immense amount of fun and laughter; and the toast of "Absent Friends" was invariably drunk, the kind and handsome host standing to give it.

The custom of "New Year's calls" was carried on in the Southern States later than ours, but there it was a trifle more artificial in arrangements, the house being shut up as to blinds and windows, and gas lighted everywhere, while the loveliest of women arrayed themselves in full evening dress, a trifle incongruous, perhaps, but so pretty a scene to those lucky ones who were ushered in by some stately old negro butler. The great refreshment offered there at that time was the delicious egg flip, a creamy mixture insidious with brandy or wine, and wonderful sponge cake, the golden flakes of which never could be made as the old colored "aunties" made it. Hundreds of callers of all degrees made their bow at Government House, to the accompaniment of much jangling of swords, glitter of gold lace, and feathered cocked hats.

New Year's Day was a brilliant function in the days gone by, and many remember it with affection. So let us say with "Tiny Tim," "God bless us everyone."

Our Fisherman's Luck.

Although Moses spent 40 years in the wilderness before he was permitted to lead the children of Israel up out of Egypt, yet his worthy example is not without imitation in the life of Mr. Spence, who for the last 40 years has wandered along the banks of Hay Bay, 25 miles west of Kingston, and paddled over its surface, exploring every nook and corner in search of the lucky spots which await a fisherman. He can give a practical demonstration of the skill which he has been so long acquiring. On November 1st of this year he caught on one line three muskellunge, weighing respectively 36½, 17 and 15½ pounds, together with a pike weighing 13½ pounds, making a grand total of 82½ pounds, besides several smaller fish. Hay Bay is a favorite resort for true lovers of this sort of sport, many of whom come from distant parts such as Mr. King, banker, of New York, Mr. Lottio, of Wall street, and Mr. Nash of Boston, Mass. After a day spent with the jolly fisherman, Mr. Spence, the visitor will most assuredly return to gladden the hearts of his friends with tangible results.

Many From One.

Tess—So you're really engaged?
Jess—Yes, and to think I should do it after rejecting nearly 50 proposals.

Tess—Fifty? Well, well, what a persistent young man he must be.

EXCHANGING THE TROOPS.

Indian Army to Give Kitchener 6,000 Seasoned Troops.

A despatch from Calcutta says:—Six thousand men, who but for the Boer war would be time-expired, will embark at Bombay for South Africa in three batches, sailing respectively on February 3rd, February 17th and at the beginning of March. Each British regiment in India is sending with its quota one officer, who will return later with an equivalent number of young soldiers from the seat of war. India will thus give Lord Kitchener seasoned for unseasoned troops.

Queer Blunder

The morning sun brightened the gilt letters on the sign above the entrance to the staunch old warehouse, but its radiance was lost on the young man with keen, gray eyes who stood at the office door and hesitated before he turned the knob. In that brief moment he tried to recall the directions that Emily Quarles had given him.

"Father is peculiar," she had said. "You must know him before you can appreciate him." And Spencer Grant wondered how long it would be before this appreciative stage could be reached. He hadn't met this peculiar father, and here he was standing on the doormat of his office mustering up courage to go in and ask him for his daughter.

What else had Emily said? "Do not contradict father. Do just what he tells you to do. Let him have his own way. If he blusters and fumes, wait quietly. He will soon cool down. Father's gruff manner is largely assumed. If you have tact, you will discover the way to handle him. Tell him truthfully, if you have a chance, how we met at Aunt Stanhope's, and that as soon as we were quite assured that we were all in all to each other, which, you must add, came to both of us as a complete surprise, I sent you directly to him. I will prepare him as far as I think judicious for your coming. Keep a stout heart and guard your temper."

Spencer turned the knob and went in. There were several clerks writing in the outer office, but they did not look up as he passed along the narrow space before the high railing to the door marked "private." He knocked at this door, and a gruff voice bade him come in. Spencer summed up all his resolution and entered.

A sharp-featured old man, with heavy eyebrows was seated at a desk, with his bushy gray head bent above a handful of papers.

"Sit down," he said, without looking up.

Spencer obeyed, and after a little the old man raised his head, glanced at the clock, and then gave the young man a long, searching glance. As he did so he drew a letter toward him and glanced at a page of it. Again he stared at Spencer.

"Well," he said abruptly, "you are exactly on time. You were to be here precisely at 10. This argues well for your early training. You have made a good impression on me to start with."

Spencer murmured his pleasure at this favorable comment, but the old man interrupted him.

"Your father says here that you resemble him. He writes that the resemblance is so strong that I couldn't help but know who you were if I chanced to meet you anywhere. I don't agree with him, though there is a family resemblance. You are much better looking than he ever dreamed of being."

"Did my father say that?" inquired Spencer hastily. He knew the thing was quite impossible. Emily's father was laboring under some queer delusion. But he didn't mean to contradict him.

"Yes, he did," chuckled the old man, with a grim smile. "Fathers with but one child are apt to be asses." Then his tone changed. "What can you do? Can you write shorthand? Do you understand types-

"Leave the room, sir! Go, sir! Go to the idiot asylum and marry somebody in your own mental class."

"I am going, sir. My father will be greatly surprised at your unreasonable treatment."

"Your father! Who cares for your father? Why doesn't he keep his weak-minded children at home?"

"Good day, sir."

The door closed with a sharp bang, and there was a brief silence.

"I wonder what the deuce he meant by saying he'd tell his father?" Spencer heard the old man mutter. Who's his father? Well, whoever he is, his son shall never marry my daughter. What in the world could she have seen in such an unbalanced fellow?

His heavy step sounded on the floor, and when Spencer looked up the old man was gazing down at him from the doorway. His face was very red and his white hair still bristled with indignation.

"Well, Mr. Secretary," he said, "how are we coming on?"

"Very, well, sir," replied Spencer. "I'll lay these replies upon your desk in a few moments."

"Good," said the old man.

"By the way," said Spencer, "what do you want to say to Van Annam & Co.? They make an offer for your stock of cochineal, you know."

"Accept it and tell them we'll ship the stuff to-morrow."

"I wouldn't do that," said the secretary.

"Why?" cried the astonished old man.

"You don't seem to know that there is a corner forming in dyestuffs," said Spencer, with a slight smile. "Wait a minute, and I will telephone for the latest quotations."

He arose as he spoke and stepped into the outer office and entered the telephone box.

"It is just as I supposed," he said as he rejoined the old man. "Cochineal jumped 34 per cent. at the opening of the market this morning."

The old man turned and went back to his desk. A moment later he looked in again.

"That means \$2375 to the good," he said. "Guess you'll earn your salary all right." Then he slowly added, "And I guess I'm getting old."

The sound of an opening door drew his attention. A radiant vision appeared in the doorway. It was Emily.

"Well, papa?" she cried, as she stepped forward.

The old man's lips tightened. "I sent him packing," he said rapidly. "A most reprehensible young fellow. You didn't know him my dear."

Before she could indignantly reply an astonishing apparition appeared in the doorway of the inner room. It was Spencer—it was Spencer, bare-headed, with a pen in one hand and a bundle of letters in the other. As he caught her eye he put his finger to his lips, shook his head at her over the old man's shoulder, and drew back.

"Oh, father," was all Emily could say.

"Don't feel bad, my child," said the old man, with a little tenderness in his tone. "You'll soon forget him." He lowered his voice. "I've got a nice young fellow inside there"—he jerked his thumb toward the inner door—"who is just the man for you. Smart, splendid family, good looking, bright as a new dollar. Saved me \$2375 this very morning! Hadn't been at work 20 minutes. Wait a little, and I'll introduce him."

"Let me look at him!" cried Emily, as she darted to the door.

"Good morning," she said to Spencer.

"Good morning," answered that

HOUSEHOLD.

FOR MEAT SEASONINGS.

Few housewives appreciate the value of bay leaves in the pantry. They are the dry, hard leaves in which black licorice is packed, and enough can be bought for a few cents to last for years. A piece the size of a postage stamp will season a large pot roast or soup.

Next time you roast a piece of beef down in the pot, first put in a slice of fat pork, a small onion sliced, a piece of bay leaf, a sprig of parsley and two or three cloves. Dry together a few moments, stirring carefully to prevent burning, then lay in the meat, and cover with water that is boiling hard. Boil until the meat is thoroughly tender and the water boiled away, then set back on the stove, and let it fry down slowly. In thickening the gravy, use cornstarch instead of flour now and then, and use milk instead of water occasionally, with either flour or cornstarch.

Dry the leaves and coarse, unsightly bits of celery for soups, cutting them up fine, so they will dry quickly, or buy old celery seed, by the pound of seedmen. It can be had at a low price, as celery seed does not germinate when two years old, and a little goes a long way.

Don't fail to have a bed of parsley. It is delicious with hot or cold meats used either as a garnish fresh or as a seasoning, either fresh or dried. It is easy of cultivation after it is once out of the ground, but don't despair if it is slow in coming up, as it takes four weeks for the seeds to germinate. Dry plenty for winter or take up a few roots and keep them among the plants.

Don't let the holiday turkey monopolize the stuffing, but have it often with roast pork or fish, though with fish omit the sage.

Sprinkle a tender beefsteak with salt and pepper, roll up in slices of stale bread, one layer, and bake in a very hot oven until the meat is just done.

Remember the parsley in making meat pies of beef. When you have scraps of lamb or mutton cover them in a pudding dish with a rich biscuit crust, adding a little water so the meat will not get dry, bake, and serve with the following gravy: One tablespoon butter melted, rub in one heaping tablespoon flour, a little salt, and enough hot milk to make it of the desired thickness after a moment's boiling.

In their season add to the lamb pie oysters in equal quantity with the meat. Use scraps of veal cut up fine in the same way, adding clams instead of oysters, and only half the quantity.

The only seasonings that can improve chicken pie are a little salt and pepper, cooked with the chicken, and one-half cup of oysters to each chicken, added when it is put into the crust. When once used they will never be omitted if obtainable.

CUSTARDS AND DESSERTS.

For creams and custards, eggs should never be beaten in tin, but always in stone or earthenware, as there is some chemical influence about tin which prevents their attaining that creamy lightness so desirable.

When gelatine is used for creams, it is better to soak it for an hour in lukewarm water kept in a warm place.

The rule for custard to bake is 4

eyes the best thing we know of solution of borax water; it's on hand.

Flush the sinks daily with a solution of borax water; it will keep your inmates healthy, and it kills germs.

NURSERY HYGIENE.

Give the baby and each child to himself. Two single beds but little, if any, more room one large bed. Have the sleeping rooms furnished with only need furniture. See that the clothing the little sleeper is loose at the waist and arms, and keep the uncovered. If there is any young children cannot do with is fresh air. Through the pores the skin the body is continually throwing off poisonous vapors the head is covered with the clothing the unfortunate infant be breathing bad air. The child suffers from over-feeding over-dressing. Let him learn a trifle hungry. Do not take him an oyster or a clam, and keep in a stew all the time. Half the time the child cries he wants air or fresh water—wiping the of a crying baby with cool water often soothe and refresh him.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTION

A mistake frequently made in making salad dressings is that of too much vinegar. The acid is not predominate.

A great many vegetables are utilized in salads, the only restraints being that they shall be tender and perfectly cold. Some kinds may be combined, using favorite dressing, and the result christened by the rather aristocratic name "Macedoine Salad."

Any meats intended for use in salad making should be stewed in little water as possible and in it. Thus prepared they are juicy. Free the meat from fat, and cut into half-inch cubes. Most speedily cut with the so if it is turkey or chicken. If it is fine it is too much like hash.

Fruit to be used in cake should well dried before being used. The day before you want it, dry it and keep in the warmer all day. Always flour before using.

Mildew on leather may be removed so it is said, by rubbing gently with a soft cloth, dipped in kerosene Polish with a bit of soft rag.

THROUGH SPACE TO JUNEAU

Marconi System to be Established on Pacific Coast.

Even while Marconi is making arrangements to annihilate the inconveniences of the space separator, Canada and England, a company in process of formation at Vancouver to utilize wireless telegraphy means of communication between Alaskan points and stations in Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle.

Some time ago mention was made of the fact that experiments with Marconi system had been conducted near Victoria by Robert Hutchins, a well-known electrician of the city. These experiments were successful, and Mr. Hutchins succeeded in interesting the Canadian government in a project to establish wireless telegraphic stations at Vancouver and at the city of Juneau.

As the project is one of no magnitude preliminary arrangements must of necessity proceed slowly according to all accounts there is every reason to believe that a attempt will be made to communicate with Juneau by the Marconi system during the coming spring. Of

"If I wanted to meet you anywhere, I don't agree with him, though there is a family resemblance. You are much better looking than he ever dreamed of being."

"Did my father say that?" inquired Spencer hastily. He knew the thing was quite impossible. Emily's father was laboring under some queer delusion. But he didn't mean to contradict him.

"Yes, he did," chuckled the old man, with a grim smile. "Fathers with but one child are apt to be asses." Then his tone changed. "What can you do? Can you write shorthand? Do you understand typesetting? Can you compose a good letter? Can you spell?"

"I think," said Spencer, quietly, "that I can best answer that by saying that I have a pretty thorough business training that was picked up in four years of practical work. I've been hard at it, in fact, ever since I left college."

"Your father doesn't make any such claim," said the old man, referring again to the letter. "All he says is 'Try him.' I will. I've made a good place for you. I am going to indulge in the luxury of a private secretary. Ha, ha, ha! Here, take these letters. See what answers they need. Answer 'em. That's your little side room there. Leave the door open—I may want to call you."

Spencer smilingly took the letters and without a trace of hesitation went into the little room assigned him. He found the conveniences he needed, and with his amused smile deepening he went at his task.

Presently he heard the outer door of the office open and shut, and a moment later the following dialogue came to him through the half-closed door:

"So you have come," growled the old man.

"Yes, sir," said a mild voice with a little quaver in it.

"Well," said the old man with a dangerous rising inflection, "I want to tell you that it can never be!"

"Do you mean that I won't do?" queried the mild voice.

"That's just what I mean," snarled the old man. "Your comprehension does you credit."

"But how can you tell till you've tried me?" protested the mild voice.

"Tried you!" roared the old man. "What do you mean by that?"

"I mean sir," said the mild voice, hurriedly, "that I hardly think it's fair to condemn me unheard and untried. I was led to think you would show me more consideration."

"Oh, you were, were you?" snapped the old man. "Well, sir, you have been falsely led. I know my daughter much better than you do, sir!"

"Your daughter, sir?"

"Yes, my daughter! And don't you dare to mention her name!"

"I—I had no intention of doing so, sir."

"Oh? Coming to your senses, are you? That's right. She's only a foolish, headstrong girl. In a month she'll forget your existence."

"But I don't see what your daughter has to do with it. She is nothing to me, sir."

"Spoken like a sensible youth. I thought I'd convince you. There, there, let the whole thing drop."

"And you positively refuse to give me a trial?"

"Confound you, there you go again! Do you take me for an idiot?"

"I—I wouldn't go as far as that, sir. You don't seem to understand that I was led to believe you would give me an opportunity to show my worth. I am greatly disappointed, sir."

"Heavens, man, are we going over all that again?"

"Try me for a month, sir."

"Not for a minute!"

"For a week!"

in his tone. "You'll soon forget him." He lowered his voice. "I've got a nice young fellow inside there"—he jerked his thumb toward the inner door—"who is just the man for you. Smart, splendid family, good looking, bright as a new dollar. Saved me \$2375 this very morning! Hadn't been at work 20 minutes. Wait a little, and I'll introduce him."

"Let me look at him!" cried Emily, as she darted to the door.

"Good morning," she said to Spencer.

"Good morning," answered that smiling youth, with an eloquent grimace.

Emily turned to her astonished parent.

"He'll do," she said. "Come out here, sir," and they came forward hand in hand.

"Bless my soul!" cried the paralyzed father.

"You are quite right, papa," said Emily. "He is just the man for me. In fact, I've thought so for some time, and yet I don't believe you really know who he is. You are getting reckless, daddy. Tell him who you are, Spencer."

"I am Spencer Grant, of Spencer Grant & Co., importers of dyestuffs and druggists' supplies, and entirely at Mr. Richard Quarles' service."

"Spencer Grant & Co.!" gasped the old man, as a look of horror came over his face. "Then who was the other fellow?"

"I'm afraid," said Spencer gently, "that it was the highly recommended son of your old friend."

"Awful!" groaned the old man. "I was right when I said fathers with one child are asses! How can I explain?"

"Suppose you leave the explanation to your new secretary?" said Emily.

"Let me suggest," said Spencer, with a happy smile, "that you leave it to the junior member of the new firm of Quarles & Grant."

And then the grim old man chuckled.

VERY PLEASANT.

"I tell the story with gusto now, but at the time it happened I was badly frightened," remarked a well-known author.

"I had penetrated into the depths of a Cornish tin mine. After making certain observations I began to ascend by means of a bucket, with a miner for company. Happening to look up, I noticed with a feeling of horror that the rope was much worn."

"I said to my companion as we swung in the abyss, 'How often do you change the rope?'"

"Once every three months, sir," he replied. "And it wouldn't do to leave it a single day later, either."

"And how long has this one been in use?"

"Just three months," was the comforting reply. "We change it tomorrow."

A COLD REJOINDER.

"Here ain't much sympathy in dis world, an' dat's a fact," said Meandering Mike. "I took dat policeman into me confidence. I told him dat I had all the troubles extant; that I was jes' a collection of sorrows."

"What did he do?"

"He looked me over an' den said it wuz about time fur him to take up a collection."

THE CRITIC.

Big School Girl—"Ain't you got no grammar yet?"

Little School Girl—"Nope; not till next year."

Big Girl—"Why, gracious! I've took grammar two hull years already!"

the crust. When once used they will never be omitted if obtainable.

CUSTARDS AND DESSERTS.

For creams and custards, eggs should never be beaten in tin, but always in stone or earthenware, as there is some chemical influence about tin which prevents their attaining that creamy lightness so desirable.

When gelatine is used for creams, it is better to soak it for an hour in lukewarm water kept in a warm place.

The rule for custard to bake is 4 eggs, 1 cup of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt to 1 qt milk.

Custard should always be baked slowly in a moderate oven, as too much heat will turn it to whey.

In boiling custard, always use a double vessel.

Custards are nice baked in small cups to serve to each person.

Boiled custard must have the closest attention until off the stove.

Peach leaves or vanilla beans give a fine flavor, but must be boiled in the milk and then, taken out before the other ingredients are added.

Custard—One pint milk, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sugar; add the sugar to the milk, set it over the fire till it comes to a boil, then stir in the eggs, first beating them thoroughly; let the custard remain over the fire till it thickens, constantly stirring. When cool, flavor with vanilla.

Baked Custard—Scald the milk, and to every 1 pt add 2 beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons sugar, a little salt and flavoring to taste. Pour in an earthen pudding mold, set in a pan of water, and bake slowly until done. It is creamy and delicious.

Lemon Custard—The juice of one lemon, 2-3 cup sugar, 1 cup cold water, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons of cornstarch dissolved in a little extra water, 3 eggs and a pinch of salt. Use the white of only 1 egg in the custard, and after it is baked, beat the other 2 whites of eggs to a stiff froth, add 1 tablespoon sugar, spread over the top, and brown in a quick oven.

Baked Apple Custard—Take 3 qts stewed apples and mash them with a spoon through a colander; add 1 lb sugar, 4 or 6 eggs, 1 teaspoon melted butter, 2 lemons (the juice and pulp). Mix these well. Have the pie pans filled with pastry and put the custard in. Bake slowly.

Apple float: Pare and core 1 doz large apples; let them cook until they can be pierced with a straw, then take them off and beat with an egg beater until very smooth. Sweeten to taste, and add the well-beaten white of 1 egg to every cup apple. Flavor with grated nutmeg, put in a dish, and dot over with small specks of red jelly.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCIES.

Good housekeepers should always keep a supply of simple remedies for use in case of accidents, and place them in a medicine chest near by, so that she can place her hands upon them, even in the dark. They will reduce the doctor bills, to say nothing of the suffering saved for members of the family oftentimes.

Soft cotton and linen rags, sticking plaster, lint-scraps, linen, bandages, poultice bags, linseed meal, a bottle of lime water, mustard leaves, arnica, vaseline, camphor and a hot water bag.

Arnica is applied to bruises when the skin is not broken; if broken apply vaseline.

Linseed oil and lime water, mixed together with a feather until it looks like cream, is excellent for burns and scalds. For an open wound always use a linen rag in preference to cotton.

Get a measuring glass to give medicine in.

For sore throat or weak, inflamed

near Victoria by Robert Hutzl, a well-known electrician of the tal City. These experiments successful, and Mr. Hutchins succeeded in interesting Chicago in a project to establish less telegraphic stations at Vancouver and at the city of Juneau, Kan.

As the project is one of no magnitude preliminary arrangements must of necessity proceed slow according to all accounts there is every reason to believe that the project will be made to come into being during the coming spring. Of the scheme is something of a peril, but the eastern capitalists realize that and are willing to take the chance on the possibility of curing profits in the future project proves successful.

No definite information regarding the plans of the syndicate has been given out for publication it is generally understood that stations will be erected at points along the coast. Such the case the possibility of failure successfully operate the system will be materially reduced, as no will be made to transmit messages across prohibitive space.

FOND OF SMOKING.

Smoking in church is a Dutchman. Dutchmen are such inveterate smokers that one of them is seen without his pipe. He finds self unable to deprive himself of indulgence, even for the short of a church service. A similar practice exists in several churches in Great Britain. Smoking has been prevalent at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. At one time smoking was carried on to such excess in Seville Cathedral that the chapter applied to the Pope for order to repress the abuse. Urban VIII yielded to their wish, issued a decree which was promulgated Janus 1642. In Wales smoking in churches was indulged in as late as 18th century. In one church the communion stood in the aisle, and the members were in the habit of putting hats upon it, and when they began they lighted their pipes smoked, without any thought of reverence in the act.

QUITE FAMILIAR WITH THE JOB.

An Irishman out of employment went up to a "boss" and asked for a job.

Boss—"Do you know about horses?"

Pat—"Sure, and wasn't Oi 1 a stable?"

Boss—"Do you know about cattle?"

Pat—"Sure, and I'd like to phwat I don't know."

Boss—"And carpentry. Do you know anything about that?"

Pat—"Begorra, an' I'd loike the man as would beat me at it."

Boss—"Do you know how to be a Venetian blind?"

Pat—"Sure, and I'm in my c at that job."

Boss—"Just tell me, then, how would make a Venetian blind."

Pat—"Sure and wouldn't I poke me finger in his eye?"

"Friday may be an unlucky day for some people, but Thursday mine. That's the day on which I proposed. 'Oh, yes, and the rejected you?' 'No; she a ma.'"

In places where the population below 150 to the square mile death-rate is usually only 1,000. When it reaches 300 to the square mile the rate of death creases to 24 per 1,000.

the best thing we know of is a solution of borax water; it's safe, very housekeeper should keep it on hand.

It sinks daily with a strong solution of borax water; it will keep inmates healthy, and it purifies, disinfects and kills disease.

NURSERY HYGIENE.

Is the baby and each child a bed in itself. Two single beds take little, if any, more room than a large bed. Have the sleeping-cupboard furnished with only necessary furniture. See that the clothing of the sleeper is loose at the neck, and arms, and keep the head covered. If there is anything children cannot do without it, let it be sh air. Through the pores of the skin the body is continually giving off poisonous vapors. If the head is covered with the bedding the unfortunate infant will be catching bad air. The average child suffers from over-feeding and over-dressing. Let him learn to be hungry. Do not take him for a walk or a clam, and keep him in the same place all the time. Half the child cries because he wants fresh water—wiping the lips with a fresh water—wiping the lips with a fresh water will soothe and refresh him.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

A mistake frequently made in making salad dressings is that of using much vinegar. The acid should predominate.

Great many vegetables may be used in salads, the only requirement being that they shall be tender and perfectly cold. Several may be combined, using any one dressing, and the result is enhanced by the rather aristocratic "Macedoine Salad."

Meats intended for use in salad-making should be stewed in as much water as possible and cooled.

Thus prepared they are more free from fat. Free the meat from gristle and cut into half-inch cubes. It is speedily cut with the scissors in turkey or chicken. If cut too thick it is too much like hash.

It is to be used in cake should be dried before being used. Wash away before you want it, dry on and keep in the warmer all day.

Flour before using. A dew on leather may be removed, is said, by rubbing gently with soft cloth, dipped in kerosene, and with a bit of soft rag.

ENOUGH SPACE TO JUNEAU.

oni System to be Established on Pacific Coast.

While Marconi is making arguments to annihilate the inconceivable of the space separating Canada and England, a company is in process of formation at Vancouver to use wireless telegraphy as a means of communication between land points and stations situated in the Pacific, Victoria and Seattle. A time ago mention was made of a fact that experiments in the wireless system had been conducted in Victoria by Robert Hutchinson, a known electrician of the City. These experiments proved successful, and Mr. Hutchinson has been in interesting Chicago in a project to establish wireless telegraphic stations at Vancouver and at the city of Juneau, Alaska.

The project is one of no mean importance. It is a project of necessity proceed slowly, but owing to all accounts there is every reason to believe that an attempt will be made to communicate with Juneau by the Marconi system in the coming spring. Of course

JOHN MALLON, DETECTIVE

RESIGNS HIS POSITION ON DUBLIN POLICE FORCE.

He Made Many Arrests of Famous Irishmen in the Last Fifty Years.

One of the famous detectives of the world has just retired to private life after years of strenuous service in the employment of the British Government. The field of operation of this celebrated man, John Mallon by name, was Ireland. There for nearly fifty years he has figured in the prominent political and criminal cases that have become part of the history of the British Islands. To a certain extent his exploits have been noted as those of the distinguished detectives of history and romance. No Sherlock Holmes, Vidocq, Buckle, Javert, Lecoq or Pinkerton has engaged in so many thrilling affairs and sensational arrests. It was Mallon who made the capture of all the famous Irish political leaders and agitators in the last forty years. Parnell, Dillon, Davitt, Stephens, the invincibles of the Phoenix Park butchery, the Fenian chiefs of the days of '65 and '67 and the land league suspects, all those at various times were under the keeping of Mallon.

The last position held by Mr. Mallon was assistant commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan police, and this office he surrendered January 4 last to spend the remainder of his days beneath his own vine and fig tree, free from the cares of watching and guarding against political intrigue or the meaner offenses against the criminal law.

HIS PROMOTION RAPID.

In his early days John Mallon was a draper's assistant in the County Armagh, but life behind a counter did not appear to bear any charm for the future assistant commissioner, who sought a wider field where he could find scope for that great talent and ability which he subsequently displayed in detecting crime. At the age of 20 years, on the 1st of December, 1858, he joined the Dublin Metropolitan police. It is noteworthy to recall that Mr. Mallon, on entering the force, only spent seven days in the recruiting depot, while the usual period of probation in the depot varies from three to four months. The remainder of his official career fully justified the promise which was shown at its outset.

Mr. Mallon was not long attached to the force when his superiors, recognizing his attainments, transferred him to one of the offices, where he performed clerical duties. His promotion was unusually, if not unprecedentedly, rapid. In November, 1866, he was raised to the rank of acting sergeant; in September, 1867, acting inspector; in October, 1869, inspector; in September, 1874, superintendent; in November, 1883, chief superintendent, as successor to Mr. Corr, and in January, 1893, assistant commissioner. It should be mentioned that Mr. Mallon was connected with the Irish detective department since the 7th of March, 1862, and his association with that section redounded to his credit, as he unraveled many mysterious crimes.

HISTORIC SEIZURE MADE.

Since the '60s Mr. Mallon played a prominent part as a police officer in many historic incidents connected with the political and agrarian movements in Ireland. In this respect his name is perhaps better known than that of any other police officer in Ireland, and in fact Mallon's conspicuous ability during his long and eventful record fully entitles him to be regarded as one of the foremost detectors of crime of

Mallon's official life was naturally not an inactive one.

Later on, when the city and country were in the thick of the Parnell movement, Mr. Mallon's duties brought him into contact with many of the leaders of the nationalists under circumstances which go toward making up history. On the 18th of October, 1881, Mr. Parnell was arrested by Mallon in Morrison's Hotel, Dublin. This historic incident has formed the subject of many illustrations, the Irish leader being represented in his short sleeves, in his bedroom, when surprised by the arrest. On the following day Mr. Quinn, secretary to the land league, now Dr. Quinn, was also taken into custody, his capture being followed by that of John Dillon, M.P., and other leaders.

DAVITT IN CUSTODY.

Four days later the famous "No rent manifesto" was issued, and in the following year the Nationalist leaders were released from Kilmainham, Mr. Parnell having been already out for a brief period on parole. Mr. Mallon was also the officer who arrested Mr. Davitt, and another notable act of his in or about this period was the seizure of "United Ireland."

In the year 1882 the civil administration of Dublin was temporarily upset by the strike of the police, when things came to such a pass that Lord Mayor Dawson was compelled to announce his intention of exercising his constitutional right of swearing in special constables for the preservation of peace. Happily the mutiny did not last more than a few days.

The year 1882 was memorable in the police annals of Dublin for something more dire than the strike of the police force. The murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish, chief secretary, and Mr. Burke, under secretary, in the Phoenix Park, on the day when Earl Spencer and Lord Frederick arrived, and were sworn in as viceroy and chief secretary respectively—the 6th of May, 1882—is a matter of history. Equally so is the unraveling of the invincible conspiracy by means of protracted trials, resulting in the hanging or the imprisonment of most of the accused.

PROCURED CONVICTIONS.

Mr. Mallon was primarily the person who collected the evidence against the prisoners, followed up every clue that presented itself and who was instrumental finally in establishing their conviction. It was his labors in connection with the Phoenix Park tragedy that thoroughly built up Mr. Mallon's reputation and won for him the highest opinions of the Government.

In the more recent periods of excitement following upon the explosion in the offices of the National Press in Dublin, the Exchange Court explosion, resulting in the death of a detective, and in the explosion of the Four Courts and the murder of Reed in Cardiff lane, Mr. Mallon was indefatigable in his efforts to fix the responsibility for the crimes on the guilty parties. But any prosecutions that took place in connection with one of the explosions and the murder, which was perpetrated as a sequel to it in Cardiff lane, were futile, no persons having been made amenable.

In other branches of criminal investigation Mr. Mallon attained many triumphs of policeman'ship. The case of "Rev." Mr. Keatinge, who preached before the most distinguished Protestant congregations in Dublin, including even viceregalty in the chapel royal, caused a great sensation some fifteen years ago.

CAPTURES THE CROOK.

The eloquent swindler fled the country, and in some quarters there was a desire to let him make good

WHO PAYS FOR THE WAR?

BRITON'S SHARE OF THE EMPIRE'S STRUGGLE.

Individual Cost to the British People of the South African War.

The war is being paid for partly out of the revenue of the year, partly out of the proceeds of loans. Of course, the taxpayer will have to liquidate the loans, or go on forever paying interest on them, which amounts to the same thing so far as his pocket is concerned, says London Answers.

The taxpayers being the smokers, tea-drinkers, beer-drinkers, income-tax payers, &c., it is easy to see what each will contribute towards the cost of the war.

Suppose that, by the time the whole business is ended, it costs £250,000,000, then the man who pays the largest sum is the beer and spirit drinker. Beer and spirit drinkers will contribute £76,250,000.

There are also the wine-drinkers, whose contribution to the war cost will be £3,000,000. Drinkers will, therefore, pay nearly one-third of the cost of the war, or, as there are twenty-two million drinkers in the kingdom, about £3 13s. each.

Next to the drinkers come the income tax payers. They will contribute £52,500,000. But although they can afford it, the burden seems rather heavy on each individual. There are about two and a half million income-tax payers in the United Kingdom, so each of them will give £21 toward the

COST OF THE WAR.

As they use the liberty granted to all free Britons of smoking tobacco, drinking tea, eating currants and raisins, and so on, this £21 is only a fraction of their payment.

Dead men are the next best contributors. In the way of estate duty, and legacy duty, the sum of £32,500,000 will be paid. A calculation of last year's death duties shows that the share of the people who die and leave estates will be £203 each; while those leaving personal property will pay considerably less.

The tobacco-smoker and snuffer follow, with a contribution of £25,000,000. They pay exactly one-tenth of the expenditure of the country. It is estimated that the kingdom contains eleven million smokers, therefore each of these will pay £2 3s. for the war.

After the tobacco smokers come the miscellaneous crowd of people who pay stamp duty. Those who give bonds and receipts, write cheques and bankers' notes, insure their lives, their ships or their cargoes, play cards, take patent medicines, or become partners in companies, will pay among them £5,000,000 towards the expenses of the war.

TEA-DRINKERS

will contribute the large sum of £12,000,000; but, as all but a few million babies drink tea, the payment of each person will not be more than six or seven shillings.

Sugar-eaters will have to pay £9,775,000, and consumers of coffee, cocoa and chocolate will contribute £750,000.

Thus the breakfast and tea table will contribute £22,525,000 to the cost of the war, or about 11s. for every man, woman and child in the country.

The people who write letters, send postal and money orders, despatch telegrams, and send newspapers, books and parcels through the post will pay £7,250,000 towards the war expenses, or 3s. 6d. per head of population. This takes account only of the profits of the Post-Office.

oni system had been conducted Victoria by Robert Hutchinson, known electrician of the City. These experiments proved successful, and Mr. Hutchinson has been in interesting Chicago cap in a project to establish wire-telegraphic stations at Vancouver and at the city of Juneau, Alaska.

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FOND OF SMOKING.

Smoking in church is a Dutch custom. Dutchmen are such inveterate smokers that one of them is rarely without his pipe. He finds himself unable to deprive himself of the pipe, even for the short period of church service. A similar practice exists in several churches in America. Smoking in churches in Great Britain is said to have been prevalent at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. At one time smoking was carried on to such an extent in Seville Cathedral that the Pope applied to the Pope for power to suppress the abuse. Urban VIII refused to their wish, issued a bull, which was promulgated January 30, 1629. In Wales smoking in church indulged in as late as 1850. In church the communion table is in the aisle, and the farmers in the habit of putting their pipes upon it, and when the service is over they lighted their pipes and smoked, without any thought of interference in the act.

THE FAMILIAR WITH THE JOB.

An Irishman out of employment went up to a "boss" and asked for a job. ss—"Do you know anything about horses?" t—"Sure, and wasn't Oi born in the stable?" ss—"Do you know anything about cattle?" t—"Sure, and I'd like to know if I don't know." ss—"And carpentry. Do you know anything about that?" t—"Begorra, an' I'd like to see a man as would beat me at it." ss—"Do you know how to make a netian blind?" t—"Sure, and I'm in my element at that job." ss—"Just tell me, then, how you'd make a Venetian blind." t—"Sure and wouldn't Oi just make a finger in his eye?"

Friday may be an unlucky day for some people, but Thursday is considered. "That's the day on which I was born." "Oh, yes, and the girl who married you?" "No; she accepted

places where the population is over 150 to the square mile, the death-rate is usually only 10 per 1,000. When it reaches 300 to the square mile the rate of deaths increases to 24 per 1,000.

1862, and his association with that section redounded to his credit, as he unraveled many mysterious crimes.

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He was one of the officers who assisted in that historic event the seizure of the Irish People newspaper. The seizure took place on the 15th of September, 1865, when the office of the paper on Parliament street, Dublin, was forcibly entered by police. The types and presses were seized, and those persons found on the premises were charged with being members of the Fenian Brotherhood and engaged in treasonable conspiracy.

In the same year he was one of those engaged in apprehending the Fenian chief, James Stephens, whose death occurred not long ago. At this time Mr. Mallon was practically an unknown man, and few then thought he would come into such prominence before the end of his career as a peace officer. A reward of \$1,000 had been offered for the capture of Stephens. His arrest by Mallon and his colleagues took place on the 10th of November, 1865. Stephens, of course, was committed for trial, but a sensation was soon caused throughout the civilized world when on November 24, exactly a fortnight after his arrest, the "Head Center" escaped from Richmond bridewell, in Dublin, the old "Cease to Do Evil," as it was familiarly called—now the Wellington barracks.

ARREST OF PARNELL.

The exciting narrative of his escape was retold recently on the death of Stephens. A reward of \$5,000 was offered for his capture, and \$1,500 for the arrest of any accomplice in his escape. These rewards were never paid, and years afterward Stephens returned to his native land, where he remained unmolested by the Government, until his death.

In the trials of the Fenian prisoners for treason-felony, which resulted in so many convictions Mr. Mallon's name was also associated. In the exciting periods of Fenianism, that followed, and in the days when Dublin was "proclaimed" owing to the discovery of concealed arms, Mr.

which was perpetrated as a sequel to it in Cardiff lane, were futile, no persons having been made amenable.

In other branches of criminal investigation Mr. Mallon attained many triumphs of policeman'ship. The case of "Rev." Mr. Keatinge, who preached before the most distinguished Protestant congregations in Dublin, including even vicereignty in the chapel royal, caused a great sensation some fifteen years ago.

CAPTURES THE CROOK.

The eloquent swindler fled the country, and in some quarters there was a desire to let him make good his escape on account of the people of position that he had imposed upon. Mr. Mallon, learning by the misapplied zeal of one of Keatinge's would-be shielders that the spurious clergyman was in Liverpool, promptly set the wires in motion and had him arrested. He was tried in Dublin and was sentenced. He afterwards went to Australia and died there.

Other interesting cases in which Mr. Mallon had a hand could now be recalled if space permitted. His official records would fill many volumes, and much of the material would be historical.

To members of the press of all shades of thought Mr. Mallon was most courteous. At all times—even in his most busy hours—the assistant chief commissioner could be approached by reporters, who always found him willing to volunteer information on every subject, of course consistent with his duties to the public and the higher authorities.

AMBIGUOUS.

A speaker at a large public meeting recently held in a London suburb had occasion to refer to the good public work performed by a popular magnate who was upon the platform.

After stating the many and excellent results of the worthy gentleman's energy and perseverance, he remarked:

"It is a great pity that every other idle and indolent man does not follow his example."

Then the speaker wondered why it was that the audience smiled audibly.

A FINANCIER.

"Did Smiley marry his wife for her money?"

"No, he married her for his money."

"How's that?"

"She sued him for breach of promise and got fifty thousand, so he patched things up and married her."



A BAD ADMISSION.

Judge—Your face seems strangely familiar to me?
Prisoner—Well, your honor, two years ago I gave your daughter singing lessons.
Judge—Ten years.

man six or seven snuggles. Sugar-eaters will have to pay £9,775,000, and consumers of coffee, cocoa and chocolate will contribute £750,000.

Thus the breakfast and tea table will contribute £22,525,000 to the cost of the war, or about 11s. for every man, woman and child in the country.

The people who write letters, send postal and money orders, despatch telegrams, and send newspapers, books and parcels through the post will pay £7,250,000 towards the war expenses, or 3s. 6d. per head of population. This takes account only of the profits of the Post-Office.

Then there is the payer of land-tax and house duty. The whole group of these tax payers will give a sum of £4,825,000 towards paying for the war.

Even the eaters of plum and other puddings will help by paying the Customs duty on currants and raisins. Their share of the expense will be £500,000.

The total of these contributions amounts to £239,550,000, leaving a deficit of ten and a half millions. This will be met by the rent of Crown lands, the interest on Suez Canal shares, the profits of the Mint, the duty on figs, plums, chicory and railway tickets, and many small receipts—such as conscience-money, Bank of England payments, the Naval Prize Fund, and the contributions from India and Cape Colony.

THE SIMPLE BOER.

How He Is Imposed Upon By Unscrupulous Pedlars.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian tells the following story to illustrate the profound simplicity of the "veldt Boer." The simple veldt Boer is all in favor of buying the most ingenious mechanisms of an advanced civilization which happen to come his way. This habit, as the philosopher will admit, is natural to simplicity. Johannesburg bagmen know this very well, and they do well for themselves out of useless trinkets, highly decorated Bibles, and such like. One bagman happened to take round false teeth to the lonely farms. A Boer at one farm bought a set of teeth for himself. But the bagman had not finished then. "How many children have you?" he asked. "Eleven." "Well, why not take sets for them all? They will grow up to need them, and I may not be able to come again." Accordingly, eleven sets were "unloaded" (in my informant's phrase) on the simple Boer, and were paid for to await the coming infirmity of the eleven children and the off-chance that there would be no misfit.

UP-TO-DATE BRITISH FORTS.

The work of dismantling the old muzzle-loading guns at the mouth of the Thames and along the South coast of England, and replacing them by modern 9.2 inch, 6-inch quick-firers, and 4.7-inch quick-firing guns having been completed, the authorities are now carrying out extensive works for the defence of Pembroke, Cork, Gibraltar and Malta. Groups of 12-pounder and 7-pounder quick-firing guns have been placed in commanding positions at the entrances to the naval ports, each entrance being supplied with over thirty guns; new armored shields and parapets, and the latest and most effective range-finders and searchlights. Special dynamo for the searchlights also have been provided, so as to prevent any possibility of delay or breakdown. At those forts which are still waiting for their quick-firing armament a number of huge 12-inch guns of recent pattern have been placed as a precautionary measure.

In Order To Reduce

Our winter stock of Suits and Overcoatings we offer you the following inducements. You can make money by leaving your order now.

\$15 Suitings	\$13.50
\$17 Suitings	15.00
\$18 Suitings	16.50
\$20 Suitings	18.00

We guarantee our Suits in every particular. A few lines of Underwear to be cleared out at 20 per cent. discount.

J. L. BOYES,

Headquarters for Hats and Caps.



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafeoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

2620

BOTTLES OF OUR
COUGH SYRUP...

Have been sold in the past 23 months. You are getting the largest bottle on the market for the price, and we guarantee it to cure the worst colds, coughs and lagrippe or money refunded.

Two pounds of our Condition Powder for 25c.

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

COAL

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27.

39tf

A Bunch of Clothing

(Manufactured from our own goods) just received. Suits, Vests, Pants, Pea Coats and Overcoats. To clean them out quickly we will sell at actual cost.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

Rikley's Restaurant.

Fresh oysters received every few days. Hot lunches and oysters served at all hours; best of confectionery; Ganong Bros. celebrated chocolates in boxes or bulk.

HINTS FOR MOTHERS.

All children, girls as well as boys, should be taught self reliance.

Children should be taught to sing simple and sweet songs about the house.

Children should be taught to say "Thank you" as soon as they can speak.

A baby should never be frightened by stories told by an ignorant or thoughtless nurse.

Good literature that is interesting and adaptable to the small minds should be plentifully supplied for the children.

A child may be made gentle or rough according to the manners and actions of those about him, for his greatest desire is to imitate.

"Weakly" children may be greatly strengthened by a daily salt bath, and if possible sea salt should be obtained for this purpose.

A child should be taught to gargle as early as possible and should never be allowed to be "stubborn" about taking medicine, for disobedience in this respect is not infrequently a risk of life.

Children should be given a light supper of bread and milk at 5 o'clock and put to

SHE DETLOR & WALLACE,
—THE DRUGGISTS—
For Perfumes,
Pocket Books,
Card Cases,
Hair Brushes, Etc.

CREAMERIES, 50 Cents.

T. H. WALLER.

Eastern Methodist Church.

Anniversary services will be preached on Sunday next. Rev. Dr. McDermott will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening.

The Napanee Express, The Weekly Sun, Toronto \$1.75.

Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

The adjourned conference on Diocesan Mission will be held (D.V.) in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Napanee on Sunday morning Feb. 9th 1902. Collection in aid of the fund.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences, Everything new and up-to-date, Experienced workmen. Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Our Clubbing Offer.

The Toronto Daily Star, one year, (sent through the mails); the Star's Portrait of the King (sent postpaid securely tubed); THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, one year, (regular price one dollar), all for \$2.20. Send your subscription to the EXPRESS office, Napanee, Ontario.

Look! Look! Look!

J. H. Fitzpatrick has started a new store with new goods and new prices. We will give good Oranges for 12c. per doz. and Lemons 20c. per doz. and all groceries under the usual price. We make a specialty of flour and feed. The Hungarian patent flour, \$2.40 per cwt. for \$2.25, Royal Gem, \$2.00.

The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will be in Napanee on Thursday noon, Feb. 13th, until Saturday afternoon, Feb. 15th. May be consulted at J. J. Perry's drug store. Eyes tested free of charge. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor expert optician. A specialist consultation free. 6c

A. Kimmerly is continually finding new customers for Keewatin Flour that always makes good bread. Candies, Candies, Candies, by the ton for Xmas week at lowest prices. Sugars have taken a drop in prices. Fresh hops for sale, Fish of all kinds. Try our Tea, 2 lbs. for 25c.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education met in the council chamber on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock for the purpose of electing officers and other general business. S. Gibson, Esq., was elected chairman, and W. F. Hall, Esq., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The standing committees for the year are about the same as for the previous term.

Another Heavy Storm.

The town was again visited by a heavy fall of snow on Sunday last, accompanied by high winds, and on Monday morning the roads and walks were fitted. The Kingston and Deseronto stages did not start for their respective destinations on

Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12.05 a.m.	Going East, 12.15 p.m.
5.53 a.m.	10.34 a.m.
10.34 a.m.	1.32 p.m.
4.28 p.m.	8.06 p.m.

*Daily except Monday. *Daily, A trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boye the station.

BIG FIRE IN TAMWORTH

THE VILLAGE LOSES ITS BUSINESS BLOCK.

Tamworth, Feb. 6.—About noon fire was discovered in the building owned by D. E. Rose as a drug store and adjoining named stores have been burned. Rose's drug store, Richardson's shop, G. N. W. Telegraph office, Donahoe's dress making establishment, Thornton's general store, Floyd's tailor shop and residence, York's shop, O'Brien's shoe shop and grocery. The above named premises constitute the principle business of the village and means a heavy loss concerned.

The People Say

after testing Vanluyen's Coal, is A1.

For Sale.

One Clyde Boiler, about 6 horse steel, nearly new. Apply to 3tf ROBT. LIO

Picton Races.

In the 2.50 class on Wednesday, R. Benson's horse, Archie Mac, won money.

Notice.

The Township Council of Richmond called to meet for Monday next, at 8 p.m. WM PAUL, I

East End Barber Shop.

Next to Jamieson's Bakery, form the Tichborne House. J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

For Sale.

Two Cows, one grade Durham, on Ayreshire; two Yorkshire Sows, 2 Mrs. L. M. GORDAN, York Road

Baby's cold may be cured in a night Vapo-Cresolene, which has been extensively in use for twenty-four years. All druggists recommended and sold by A. W. G. Bro. Druggists, Napanee.

Cash Sale.

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering whole stock of English, Scotch and Indian suitings, overcoatings, panty trimmings at cash price. If you need of a new suit or overcoat it you to see Mr. Davis before purchase.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine. All druggists refund the money if it does not cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's store is on each box.

Horse Races at Belleville.

A very successful race meeting took place at Belleville on Wednesday night of last week. In the named race Hamilton secured 1st, Joe G. 2nd, Wonder 3, Billy C. 4. 2.20 class Fittie Fred 2, Annie Gould 3. 2.30 Birdie Hayes 1, Easy Anna 2, Bab Advance 4. Free-for-all—De Looking Glass 2, Little Fred 3.

Asked to Pay Up.

The Frontenac County Council pressed by the Ontario Government settle its indebtedness of over \$200,000. 1859 the county bought the Napanee Kingston road for \$49,200. The was never paid and, by accumulated interest, reaches the above large sum.

2620

BOTTLES OF OUR
COUGH SYRUP...

Have been sold in the past 23 months. You are getting the largest bottle on the market for the price and we guarantee it to cure the worst colds, coughs and lagrippe or money refunded.

Two pounds of our Condition Powder for 25c.

J. J. PERRY,
DRUGGIST.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

For a Light,
Dainty Loaf of Bread,
as light and dainty as the best
flour and correct baking can
make it,

Try Garratt's.

We Also Have a
Complete Stock of

Confectionery, Cakes, Oysters
direct from Baltimore, Canned
Goods, etc. A trial will con-
vince that we handle only the
best.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.
Dundas Street West. 6-1y

WHAT?

You Cannot Make
Good Bread?

Well, if you would get the
Kingston Standard Manitoba
Hard Wheat Flour at the
Corner Grocery you would have
no trouble at all in making
good bread.

And they have a fresh supply
of Flaked Peas, Wheat and
Rice in stock. Try it.

H. W. Kelly's
Corner Grocery.

Stock Taking Sale now going on at
Boyle & Son's. All goods such as lamps
and coal stoves sold at reduced prices.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

plentifully supplied for the children.

A child may be made gentle or rough
according to the manners and actions of
those about him, for his greatest desire is
to imitate.

"Weakly" children may be greatly
strengthened by a daily salt bath, and if
possible sea salt should be obtained for
this purpose.

A child should be taught to gargle as
early as possible and should never be al-
lowed to be "stubborn" about taking
medicine, for disobedience in this respect
is not infrequently a risk of life.

Children should be given a light supper
of bread and milk at 5 o'clock and put to
bed at 6 or a little later until they are
five years old. After that time their bed-
time may be fixed at 7 for several years.

Every precaution should be taken to
keep a child in the best of health. A
sickly, peevish baby is a constant care
and anxiety, but when healthy and well
trained it is easy for the little one to be
happy and good.

The Cat and the Kid.

Once upon a time a cat and a kid were
traveling in company and stopped in front
of a window of a store to admire a
miscellaneous display of merchandise.

"Doesn't it make you sad," asked the
cat, "to see those kid gloves? Just think,
that may be the condition of your skin
some day!"

The kid laughed and then answered:
"That's no skin of my family, for it
comes from your two enemies, the dog
and rat. But see those fiddle strings.
Don't they give you a pain in your stom-
ach?"

Now the cat laughed in his turn and
then replied:

"The interior department of my family
doesn't furnish those any more than your
skin goes into the gloves. They come from
your cousin, the sheep.

Moral.—Things are not always what
they are called.

Cause For Regret.

The habit potatoes have of traveling
incog. frequently causes suffering where
it is least expected. It is told of the Em-
peror Joseph II. that once while travel-
ing in this fashion he put up at an inn
kept by an Englishman. After eating a
few slices of ham and a biscuit he went
to bed. In the morning he paid his bill
and departed. A few hours after several
of his suit arrived, and, hearing the rank
of his guest, the landlord appeared much
troubled.

"Pshaw, man," said one, "Joseph is ac-
customed to such adventures and will
think no more of it."

"But I shall," said mine host, "and
never forgive myself for having had an
emperor in my house and let him off for
three and sixpence!"

Hospitable Peasants.

The hospitality of the Bulgarian peas-
ants is always commented upon by travel-
ers. Whenever you enter a cottage, you
are cordially welcomed. The oriental
laws of hospitality prevail everywhere in
Bulgaria and among all classes. No
stranger is ever turned from the door if
he comes in peace, and the poorest peas-
ant will share his blanket and his bread
without the asking, and at the poorest
cottage a glass of water or milk or a
bunch of grapes is invariably offered the
visitor.

Cape Verde Islands sell us sperm whale
oil and goat and kid skins.

COULD NOT WALK.

Some people become so crippled
with rheumatism that they cannot
walk for months at a stretch. Mr.
John Connell, Bedford Mills, Ont.,
suffered great agony with muscular
rheumatism in his legs and could
not walk for two months. Four
bottles of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic
Cure made a well man of him. This
great blood purifier is put up in bot-
tles containing ten days' treatment,
25 cents, at all drug stores, or Dr.
Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

The Board of Education met in the
council chamber on Wednesday evening at
7 o'clock for the purpose of electing officers
and other general business. S. Gibson,
Esq., was elected chairman, and W. F.
Hall, Esq., was re-elected secretary-treas-
urer. The standing committees for the
year are about the same as for the previous
term.

Another Heavy Storm.

The town was again visited by a heavy
fall of snow on Sunday last, accompanied
by high winds, and on Monday morning
the roads and walks were filled. The
Kingston and Deseronto stages did not
start for their respective destinations on
Monday and the stage from Erinsville
failed to put in an appearance. The work
cleared up the streets and walks was
pushed forward very rapidly and the town
once more presents a civilized appearance.

DELINEATOR FREE! FOR ONE YEAR.

To every customer making
\$10 purchases from us during
this month we will give a
year's subscription to the
Delineator. This is the best
fashion book issued—comes
every month. Our big
Housefurnishing Sale will
make this easy. See our
advt. Also we will give the
March number free to every
customer making a \$1.50
purchase this month.

THE HARDY
DRY GOODS CO.

Napanee Cemetery Co. Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the Napanee
Cemetery Co. was held in the council
chamber on Monday afternoon. A fair
attendance of the shareholders were present
considering the bad weather. The ceme-
tery was never kept better than last year,
which speaks well for Mr. Arthur Bland,
the caretaker. The following directors
were appointed:—President M. S. Madole,
J. Birrell, E. S. Lapum, F. W. Smith, S.
Gibson, Zina Ham, F. Miller, C. Hamblly,
J. J. Perry, sec. treas. Mr. Thos. Empey
was appointed to collect the outstanding
accounts.

Officers Elected.

A meeting of the members of the Horti-
cultural Society was held on Thursday
evening of last week and the following
officers elected:—

President—Mrs. Wilkison.
1st Vice-Pres.—W. S. Herrington.
2nd Vice Pres.—A. W. Grange.
Directors—Mrs. J. L. Boyes, Mrs. A.
McNeill, Mrs. Robert Mill, Mrs. U. J.
Flach, Miss F. Belle Pollard, Mrs. R. G.
Wright, Thos. Symington, A. E. Paul, W.
T. Waller.
Auditors—John T. Grange, A. Knight.

No. 22 TINNED STEEL

30 Gal. Milk Cans
\$5.00.

T. H. WALLER.

It Pays To Buy The Best
Howard's Emulsion
Is The Best Emulsion,
25, 50, and 75c, per bottle,
FROM
DETLOR & WALLACE,

of last week. In the named r
Hamilton secured 1st, Joe G.
Wonder 3, Billy C. 4. 2.20 clas
Fittle Fred 2, Annie Gould 3. 2.3
Birdie Hayes 1, Easy Anna 2, Ba
Advancer 4. Free-for-all—De
Looking Glass 2, Little Fred 3.

Asked to Pay Up.

The Frontenac County Council
pressed by the Ontario Govern-
ment to settle its indebtedness of over \$200.
1859 the county bought the Naps
Kingston road for \$49,200. Th
was never paid and, by accumu-
interest, reaches the above lar-
ge. Since 1859 the county has been c
toll on the road.

Honor Roll for January.

S. S. No. 17, Township of Erne
Pt. 11, 295—Clayton O'Neil 215.
Class 11, 345—Mary Walbridge
Class III, 350—Ross Hogle 240.
Smith 190, Lulu O'Neil 107, Jenn
33
Class IV, 365—Harry Scou
Charlie O'Neil 251, Annie Silver 2
Silver 148, Fred Sharpe 123, Hel
94, Nellie O'Neil 53, Pearl Wilson
Class V, 285—Teresa Boice 46.
BERTHA NELSON.

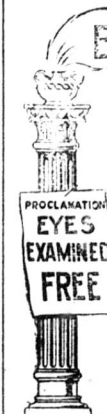
An Aged Resident Gone to He

On Tuesday, Jan 28th, the old
dent of Amherst Island, in the p
Stephen Tugwell, passed away.
born in the town of Lewes, Co
Sussex, England, on Sept. 18th, 1
Lewes he learned his trade as sho
In October, 1828, he was married
Francis Weller, who preceded him
better land ten years ago. Th
moved to London where they spe
and a half years, then moving to K
and on the 2nd of February, 1
moved to Amherst Island and took
in the 2nd concession, where he liv
his death. At that time the islan
forest, only one settler being in
concession line. He helped to m
first roads that were made from t
cessions to the front and also the b
He was one of the volunteers of '37
In religion he was a Methodist
politics a Reformer. He leaves t
and two daughters:—Mrs. McVeer
place; Mrs. Bellshaw, of St.
Ont.; George and Stephen K., th
with whom he lived for the pr
years. The funeral took place on
day, the services being conducted
Rev. Mr. Orser, assisted by the R
Cumberland. Rev. Mr. Orser tool
text, Psalm 71:9.

Take your load of grain Tuesda
day, Monday, Thursday, Wedne
Saturday next to Ckiss's Mills. Th
will get the grinding done with mil
Jas. A. C

EYE STRA

In CHILDHO
has blighted
many lives
because
the pain cau
thereby
produces
an aversion
study.



The backward child too
becomes the unsuccessful
H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

d Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 12:05 a.m.
8:55 a.m.	12:17 a.m.
10:24 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
1:22 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
4:28 p.m.	
8:55 p.m.	
except Monday. *Daily. All other	
in daily, Sundays excepted.	
s can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at	
ion. 8-17	

FIRE IN TAMWORTH.

VILLAGE LOSES IT'S MAIN BUSINESS BLOCK.

worth, Feb. 6.—About noon to-day
discovered in the building occupied
E. Rose as a drug store and the fol-
named stores have been burned :—
drug store, Richardson's barber
G. N. W. Telegraph office, Miss
e's dress making establishment,
on's general store, Floyd & Son's
shop and residence, York's barber
O'Brien's shoe shop and Barry's
. The above named properties
to the principle business block in
lage and means a heavy loss to all
ed.

people Say
testing Vanluven's Coal, that it
51

ile.
Clyde Boiler, about 6 horse power,
early new. Apply to
ROBT. LIGHT.

Races.
e 2.50 class for Wednesday, Mr. D.
son's horse, Archie Mac, won second

Township Council of Richmond is
o meet for Monday next, at 10 a.m.
WM PAUL, Reeve.

nd Barber Shop,
to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at
bhorne House.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

ale.
Cows, one grade Durham, one grade
re; two Yorkshire Sows. Apply to
M. GORDANER, York Road. 6c

could may be cured in a night by using
resolene, which has been extensively
or twenty-four years. All druggists.
mended and sold by A. W. Grange &
uggists, Napanee.

Sale.

t. Davis & Co. are offering their
stock of English, Scotch and Cana-
naitings, overcoatings, pantings and
ngs at cash price. If you are in
f a new suit or overcoat it will pay
see Mr. Davis before purchasing

URE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
ggists refund the money if it fails
25 cents. R. W. Grove's signa-
on each box.

Races at Belleville.

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week. In the named race Mac
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r 3, Billy C. 4. 2.20 class—Little
Fred 2, Annie Gould 3. 2.30 class—
Hayes 1, Easy Anna 2, Babelle 3,
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g Glass 2, Little Fred 3.

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Frontenac County Council is being
l by the Ontario Government to
is indebtedness of over \$200,000. In
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on road for \$49,200. The money
ver paid and, by accumulation of
r, reaches the above large sum.

The Big Store.

Lahey & Co. Napanee.

Brisk Whitewear Selling.

Already we have had to repeat a number of linens in our Ladies Whitewear. The brisk selling is boon of instant appreciation of the sterling values offered. We organized this Whitewear Sale for your confidence. We've gained it. The selling activity amply proves it. All our Whitewear, as you know, is manufactured specially for Big Store trade, by a firm who gives careful attention to details in the making. That's why the Big Store has so many pleased Whitewear patrons. Here are a few items that denote the key notes of our selling :—

Skirts.

Skirts, of cotton, with deep cambric flounce.....	48c
Skirts, white cotton, deep flounce tucked and hem finish.....	69c
Skirts, cotton, muslin flounce, trimmed with tucks and insertion.....	98c
Skirts, muslin flounce, hem-stitched tucks and embroidery \$1.13 and.....	\$1.29
Skirts, cambric, two muslin ruffles, tucked edge with embroidery, \$1.48 and.....	1.69
Skirts, cambric, muslin flounce with three insertions and edge of lace or embroidery, \$1.80 and.....	2.00
Skirts at \$2.25, \$2.50 and.....	3.50

Drawers.

Drawers, good cotton, cambric frill, three hemstitched tucks	40c
Drawers, cotton, full muslin ruffle edge with embroidery..	50c
Drawers, cambric, full embroidery ruffle, yoke band.....	75c
Drawers, tucked and insertion trimmed cambric, deep embroidery ruffle.....	\$1.00
Drawers, cambric deep tucked flounce, insertion and lace trimmed.....	1.25

Corset Covers.

Corset Covers, cotton, yoke of tucking and insertion finish with frill.....	25c
Corset Covers at 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c and.....	\$1.00

Gowns.

Gowns, tucked yokes and frills, 50c and.....	75c
Gowns, cambric, tucked yokes, lace or embroidery trimmed, \$1.00 and.....	\$1.25
Gowns, cambric, insertion and hemstitched tucked yoke, embroidery ruffles.....	1.50
Gowns, cambric, V neck, tucked yoke, ribbon and beading finish	1.75
Gowns, cambric, low neck, all-over embroidery, yoke and revers finished with embroidery ruffles.....	2.00

Chemise.

Chemise, good cotton, torchon trimming.....	35c
Chemise, open front box pleat, trimmed with insertion or embroidery.....	50c
Chemise, 40c, 75c and.....	\$1.00

Coronation Longcloth.

New English White Cottons in the following popular brands :—"Coronation Longcloth," 36 inches wide, at 7c. "The Solid Link" at 8c. "The Diamond Jubilee" at 9c. "C. J. V. Longcloth" and "The Favorite" at 10c. Canadian Bleached Cottons, a yard wide, at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c and 12½c a yard. New India Linens, at per yard, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c.

English Madapolam.

English Madapolam Cotton, "Pompadoor" and "Celestial" brands, superior quality, for Ladies' and Children's wear, at per yard, 12½c and 15c. Lonsdale Cambrics, a yard wide, at 12½c and 15c a yard. New Victoria Lawns, the best values we have ever shown, at per yard, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

Wool Blanket Clearing!

We have reduced our fine stock of Comfort-Giving Wool Blankets to quick-selling prices, for next week's selling. Clearing must be quick and certain, so mark-downs have been sharp and decisive. Every housekeeper knows Blanket values well enough to appreciate the following :—

\$2.00 White Wool Blankets, Sale Price.....	\$1.50	\$2.25 Grey Wool Blankets, Sale Price.....	\$1.69
2.25	1.69	2.50	1.88
2.50	1.88	75c Alaska Tie Downs, Sale Price.....	.57
2.75	2.06	1.00 .. .. .	.75
3.00	2.26	1.25 .. .. .	.94
3.45	2.59	1.50	1.13
3.95	2.96	1.75	1.32
6.75	5.06	2.00	1.50
1.75 Grey Wool	1.32	2.50	1.88

MORE BARGAIN TABLE SNAPS!

12 dozen Heavy Ribbed Saxony Hose, spliced knee, heel and toe, sizes 6, 7, 7½,

ville on Wednesday and Thursday week. In the named race Mac. secured 1st, Joe G. 2, Little 3, Billy C. 4. 2.20 class—Little red 2, Annie Gould 3. 2.30 class—Jayses 1, Easy Anna 2, Babelene 3, er 4. Free-for-all—Deveras 1, Glass 2, Little Fred 3.

to Pay Up.
Frontenac County Council is being by the Ontario Government to indebtedness of over \$200,000. In e county bought the Napanee and n road for \$49,200. The money ver paid and, by accumulation of , reaches the above large sum. 859 the county has been collecting he road.

Roll for January.
No. 17, Township of Ernestown.
I, 295—Clayton O'Neil 215.
II, 345—Mary Walbridge 182.
III, 350—Ross Hogle 240, Robert 190, Lulu O'Neil 107, Jennie Boice
IV, 365—Harry Scooten 264.
O'N-il 251, Annie Silver 224, Della 48, Fred Sharpe 123, Helen Caton lie O'N-il 53, Pearl Wilson 19.
V, 285—Teresa Boice 46.
BERTHA NEILSON, Teacher.

ed Resident Gone to Rest.
uesday, Jan. 28th, the oldest resi- t Amherst Island, in the person of n Tugwell, passed away. He was n the town of Lewes, County of England, on Sept. 18th, 1805. In he learned his trade as shoemaker. ober, 1828, he was married to Miss s Weller, who preceded him to the lead ten years ago. They then to London where they spent three alf years, then moving to Kingston, the 2nd of February, 1834 he to Amherst Island and took up land 2nd concession, where he lived until th. At that time the island was a only one settler being in the 2nd ion line. He helped to make the ads that were made from the ons to the front and also the base line. one of the volunteers of '37 and '38. gion he was a Methodist and a Reformer. He leaves two sons o daughters:—Mrs. McVeen, of this Mrs. Bellshaw, of St. Vincent, George and Stephen K., the latter hom he lived for the past nine The funeral took place on Thurs- ie services being conducted by the r. Orser, assisted by the Rev. Mr. rland. Rev. Mr. Orser took for his salm 71:9.

your load of grain Tuesday, Fri lunday, Thursday, Wednesday or ay next to Chase's Mills. There you : the grinding done with mill stones.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

EYE STRAIN

in CHILDHOOD

has blighted many lives because the pain caused thereby produces an aversion to study.

he backward child too often

omes the unsuccessful man.

H. E. Smith,

RADUATE OPTICIAN,

Smith's Jewelry Store,

Napanee.

2.00	2.59	1.50	1.13
3.45	2.96	1.75	1.32
3.95	5.06	2.00	1.60
6.75	1.32	2.50	1.88
1.75 Grey Wool			

MORE BARGAIN TABLE SNAPS !

12 dozen Heavy Ribbed Saxony Hose, spliced knee, heel and toe, sizes 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, AT HALF PRICE, 25c sizes for 12½c, 30c for 15c, 35c for 18c, 40c for 20c.

10 Skirt Ends Homespun Plaids, \$3.50 kind for 1.75, 4.50 kind for 2.25, 5.50 kind for 2.75.

95 yards Tinsel Drapery goods 12½c kind for 8½c yard.

Ladies Black Cashmere Hose, 25c quality for 12½c pair.

Our Bargain Tables are laden with the best snaps of the season.

The Big Store.

Lahey & Co.,

Napanee.

It was a sharp faced guard in the sub-treasury in Wall street who got his eye on the visitor and watched him closely to the point of annoyance. The visitor, who was there on business, had occasion to wait in the corridors of the building and, not being a frequent caller there, he was unused to the customs of the employees. "Waiting for anybody?" asked the guard, walking up to the stranger in a businesslike way. "Yes. Why?" "Who, please? It is my business to ask. I am one of the guards here." The stranger pricked his ears and told his business and occupation. "That's all right, then," explained the guard. As he was walking away he was asked: "Is all that 'show' a rule of the department or is it pure vigilance?" "No," said the guard, sweeping the broad floor between the latticed office windows; "it is not exactly a rule, but it is a common sense precaution."

"Do you expect any one to poke in here somehow and be fool enough to try to rob this place, with half a dozen armed guards sitting about?"

The question seemed to please the guard, and he unbent.

"I'll tell you how it is. I have been in this place just six years now and never yet have I gone to my post in the morning without saying to myself, 'Today, maybe, something big will happen.' That, I think, is the way we all feel down here, and there is no reason why we should feel otherwise. In all the schemes that you, presumably an honest man, can suggest there is not one that would hold water in the proper looting of this place; similarly with a million other people."

"But it is the next fellow we need to watch for. The impossible has happened too often before. It can happen again. There is not a point, not even the contingency of sudden mob violence, which has been overlooked in the guarding of the treasury here. But what we do fear is the one single project that has been overlooked, the 'impossible.'"

"Here and there when strangers are asked their business in case they show a disposition to loiter they become angry. In that case they are promptly dealt with unless they explain in time, but most men see, as you did, that this is an extraordinary place and that when we inquire of people their business it is not done for our own edification."

And the guard excused himself to make the tour across the open floor space, every inch of which he could see from where he was standing.

LOTTA'S BIGGEST NIGHT.

Miners of Hamilton, Nev., Threw Their Riches at Her Feet.

Lotta, the actress (in private life Miss Charlotte Crabtree), left the stage at the height of her popularity for reasons never definitely stated.

Her singular influence over rough men was exemplified by an incident that occurred when she was about seventeen. In charge of her mother she was making a tour of the Nevada mining camps. She landed at Hamilton, one of the roughest camps in the territory. An expectant crowd of particularly rough miners was at the tavern to meet her when the stage drove up.

When there alighted from the stage a spare, elderly lady, who was Mrs. Crabtree, and a little girl in short frocks, who was Miss Crabtree, the disappointment was hardly and veriferiously expressed. However, any show was better than none, and that evening the miners fairly packed the place where the show was to take place. Two billiard tables had been pushed together to make a stage, a curtain being dropped between for purposes of retirement. At the hour set for the opening there stepped from behind this curtain on to the front billiard table a demure little creature, with skirts reaching to the knees and carrying a banjo slung negligently over her shoulders.

The audience was very cold. In less than half an hour, however, Lotta had every mother's son of them in a state of high wrought enthusiasm. She sang to them, danced for them and told them funny stories with tireless energy, and they encored her again and again. Finally one man in the audience, carried entirely away by enthusiasm, came down to the front with a whoop and, throwing something on the stage, cried out: "There, you can have my pile."

The example was contagious. In less than a minute every man in the place was scrambling eagerly forward to divest himself of riches in order to lay them at Lotta's feet.

The result of that night's work was the most profitable in the history of Miss Lotta's career on the stage either in Nevada or anywhere else.



Which Style?

When you order a Coat from us it will be fashionable and well made. It will be along the line suggested by your ideas and will be correct in every respect. We are now offering special values in Winter Goods and you can get a first-class Winter Suit or Overcoat at a very low price. CALL AND SEE US.

J. A. Cathro,

Fine Tailoring,

Dundas St., Napanee, Ont

Church of England Notes

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sundays, services. Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at the midday service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services for Quinquagesima Sunday, Feb. 9th: John's, Bath, 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Hawley 10.30 a.m.; St. Alban's, Odessa, 3 p.m.

Change.

When Tillie used to cross my path Afoot or riding on a wheel, Her passing by an aftermath, A breath of violets would reveal.

But in her auto she tonight, So fast that it could not be seen, Rushed by me, and, though failed my sight I knew she passed—by gasoline.

—Life.

It is all well enough to lay up something for a rainy day, but we should not go through life thinking that the whole future is going to be stormy.—National Magazine.

Italy furnishes nearly all the sulphur used in the world.